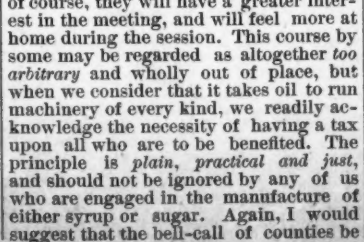


I have a copper pan that has been in use upwards of sixteen years. Last season I had it repaired and straightened, it having become badly sagged in the centre. I also enlarged my fire-box, so as to give more room for wood. I burn bass-wood, altho' the pan worked all right, except the lower end where I find it difficult to get the wood in. I bought the pan in the form of a thick black scale when boiled much below thirty-two or three degrees Beaume. It caused a good deal of annoyance and delay to clean the pan every morning; the scale did not resemble a burned spot only in color. What is the cause and remedy?

The RURAL WORLD is recognized as the official paper of the Northern sugar cane industry, and we should feel slighted were we to meet in convention and you had no representative present. I consider that Kansas has more claims upon the attention of parties intrusted in the development of that industry than any other State, by reason of its eminent adaptability of soil and climate, the length of the working season and its dryness, enabling the manufacturer to depend upon the bagasse for fuel, and last.

I am of the opinion that the cane-growers could profitably occupy more time, either have a longer session, or semi-annual meetings, the latter, perhaps, would result in the greatest good to the small growers and workers, and drive home talent a better chance to be heard, and the annual gatherings would bring together men from a distance who have had ample opportunities, and who could teach all who wish to become sugar manufacturers. I think that the programme of the meeting was very well adhered to; might have been improved somewhat, and I would suggest that at the next annual meeting the programme be made more comprehensive at the outset, and then, as a matter of course, they will have a greater interest in the meeting, and will feel more at home during the session. This course by some may be regarded as altogether *too arbitrary* and wholly out of place, but when we consider that it takes oil to run machinery of every kind, we readily acknowledge the necessity of having a tax upon all who are to be benefited. A tax paid in plain, practical and just, and should not be ignored by any of us who are engaged in the manufacture of either syrup or sugar. Again, I would suggest that the bell-call of counties be



all. Our melon crops are improved by getting seed from the south of us. In a dozen trials I have never grown a respectable melon from Northern grown seed; and yet, it is altogether necessary that we renew our Irish potato seed at short intervals from the North, if we would avoid degeneration in the crop. Thus, the legislation that enacted the laws of Nature, made commerce an institution that we dare not ignore without a loss.

EPH'M LINK.

Tenn., 2nd March.

I am decidedly in favor of feeding and tending on the ground. They lodge and tangle up badly. If you will cut them for hay, run a roller or log on which in an opposite direction from that which you will run your mowing machine. It is so

The sugar-beet industry I am not a supporter of, neither am I sanguine that sugar will extensively be made from corn stover after the ripe grain has been harvested, although Professor Collier has found that it is nearly as rich in sugar as sorghum or sugar cane, but I do believe that the production of sorghum both for sugar and fodder is an industry now in its infancy. — *New Hampshire Correspondence Husbandman.*

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The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Grub in the Head.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—Some one says in the RURAL of 8th March that "a breeder wrote in the issue of Feb. 22nd, and that a gentleman of large experience in such matters by the name of H. V. P., says he would not know what to do, he never had it, but he believed that grub in the belly was the best preventive, and that sheep well cared for could throw off the grub with a vigorous sneeze six or eight feet." Well, now, if Mr. H. V. P., or any one means to intimate that it was poverty more than any other cause that ailed the sheep referred to, he had better give a vigorous six or eight feet sneeze and hear the evidence on the other side before he enters judgment.

I know more about that diseased flock than any other person. They were all young, from one to four years old, had not been hungry for a year, had large, good pasture, and good feed and shelter, were all fat and no scavengers when they began to get sick. At once a professional stock doctor was called and without any hesitation he said: "It is grubs, grubs; coal oil and tobacco juice will cure 'em." Well it was applied according to directions but all in vain; then the heads were skinned and washed, then saved in inch pieces, and no grubs. The first indication was, the sheep seemed to be blind, eyes large and bright, paid no attention to anything. Smelt feverish, grated their teeth, would drink water often after two or three days, and for one or two days before dying would groan every breath which was very frequent. Two were opened and washed and examined every particle from nose to tail, and no cause discovered. The first 8 head lost 16 lambs and the 9th lost 3, making 19 lambs from 9 ewes. Who can tell what is the matter? Others are losing sheep all round here with same disease.

H. M. K.

REMARKS: If our good friend will again look at the paper he refers to, he will see that H. V. P. is not credited with saying anything of the kind. We quoted the answer made to our own question by a gentleman who happened to be in the office. H. M. K., however, whilst he seeks to deny the validity of the point we made, fails to make his own case good, by showing that the sheep he referred to didn't have "grub in the head."

The larva which are frequently found in the nasal chambers and frontal sinuses of sheep, are propagated and developed in the same manner as the larva of the horse gadfly (bots). They both belong to the same family. As soon as the larva is deposited at the entrance of the nostril it proceeds upward, holding on by the firm hooks which cover its head, and makes its way into the furthest recesses of the nasal chambers, causing the animal, in its progress, great pain and irritation, resulting sometimes in vertigo, inflammation of the brain and death.

The treatment recommended is as follows: 1. By dislodging the bots by violent sneezing. For this purpose a snuff made of tobacco may be shaken into the animal's nostrils, or, when owing to the number this is impracticable, they may be driven into a close shed and irritating substances, such as horn, leather, feathers, etc., may be burned.

2. The sheep are seized and the nose held up while a teaspoonful or two of a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and turpentine are poured into the nostrils. This requires some care that the animal is not choked by the fluid passing into the lungs. It is, however, very efficacious.

To prevent the flies from depositing their eggs in the nostrils, some herdsmen smear the noses of their sheep with tar during the months of June and July. Others run furrows across the field, so that the sheep can protect themselves from the flies by burying their noses in the dirt.

Sheep and Dogs.

If the office of the RURAL WORLD was a center to which ran a telephone, or telegraph wire from every sheep farm in the State, and if every one losing sheep by dogs could inform us when and how they lost them, what a wonderful tale we could tell week after week of the supremacy of dogs over sheep in this great State? The following are but three clippings from late papers and we doubt not the list could be duplicated every day in the year:

Gallatin North Missouriian: Thursday morning dogs killed six of Mrs. P. Woodruff's fine Cotswold sheep. They were killed just west of town on the old fair grounds. Two of the sheep-killing dogs were killed. Unfortunately for Mrs. Woodruff the owners of the dogs are about as worthless as the dogs and she can collect no damages.

Richmond Democrat: The dogs made a raid on W. F. Mesemer's flock of fine grade Cotswolds, situated near Lisbonville, killing seven and wounding four more of his fine ewes, also killing his pure bred Cotswold buck, "Duke of Richmond." There were also other sheep killed in the same neighborhood the same night.

Caldwell County Sentinel: The Assessor's report shows that in this county there are 42,420 head of sheep and 1,656 dogs. This gives twenty-five sheep and a fraction over to each dog, and any dog that has any self esteem and respect would be ashamed to get away with any less than that number.

And this leads us to ask once again, what are our legislators going to do about it?

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

Good Sheep.

ED. RURAL WORLD:—For my fall holiday I visited the finest flock of Merino sheep north of the Missouri river; for my winter holiday I visited the source from which that flock had its origin, and after ruminating over all the grand things I found there I have assigned myself the grateful task of telling their story and securing tardy credit to their originator—the late Cornelius Pugsley, of Independence, Mo. No one whose good fortune ever brought him in social contact with Mr. Pugsley can ever think of him with any feeling but that of respect and affection; for he was indeed one of "Nature's noblemen," and no one can review his career as a breeder without feelings of surprise that in so few years he should have accomplished what it is likely to take other men at least fifty years to duplicate. So thoroughly had he mastered the principles of breeding, so keen were his observations of individual characteristics and so great his judgment in combining them, that to his master-hand nature became as yielding and plastic as the "clay in the hands of the potter." Standing alone these are, of course, forceless generalities. Let me give them force by particularizing. At the time of his death, a year ago, Mr. Pugsley left a flock of 400 Merinos, with such individuals as "Young King," "Missouri's Best," "Old Sweepstakes," "Mike," "179," "Banker," "Crane," and the "Jones Lamb."

I have said that nature yielded willingly to his skill. A description of these sheep will also show this, and also the long reaches he was making towards the high place history assigns to successful men. He was not quite satisfied with the size of his Merinos, so he invented "Young King," a fine Merino that grew to the weight of 201 lbs. His sense of right and economy suggested to him that a handful of wool soaked in oil does not constitute a good fleece, but that an abundance of fine, strong fibre does. So he invented "Missouri's Best," whose last fleece weighed 32 1/2-36 lbs., of which 31 1/2-36 lbs. were 12-16 lbs. of secured wool, equal to a little over 11 lbs. for the whole fleece. Then he wanted a sheep "well covered" with this kind of wool, so he invented "Mike," who is covered from his nostrils to the crown of his hoofs, with nothing in all the records to approximate him, except Blackman & Farrington's "Snowflake," whose best fleece was only 25 pounds, while "Mike's" was over 28 lbs., of 26 8-16 lbs., gave 9 9-16 lbs., of secured wool or 10 5-16 lbs., for the whole. "Mike" was then in low condition. This winter he is in fine order and with his present fleece, on the fifth of next April his owner expects to beat anything ever produced in the United States. The expectation is well founded as will be seen from the fact that even "Patrick Henry's" 38 lbs., fleece gave only 9 10-16 lbs., of secured wool, and that the heaviest fleece of secured wool, outside of this flock, reported by the Missouri Wool-growers' Association at their public shearing for 1882, was that of Messrs. McCully, 8 13-16 lbs. This fleece shrank 67 7-10 per cent. in cleansing. The fleece of "Missouri's Best" that beat the world outside of Rambouillet for the amount of secured wool in a year-old fleece lost 66 4-10 per cent. while "Mike's" lost only 63 8-10 per cent. "Old Sweepstakes" was so fine a ewe that all she had to do was to appear, to secure the prize for which she was named. Her fleece was 23 lbs. The yearling ewe No. 179 reported as a ram in the report mentioned above, gave 18 8-16 lbs., for her first fleece.

When Mr. Pugsley had produced size, as in "Young King," large fleeces, as in "Missouri's Best," "Mike," "Old Sweepstakes," "No. 179," etc., he wanted long staple, so he imported "Crane," from whose fleece I got a small lock on the 4th of January last. It then measured a trifle over 4 1-2 inches. This was still three months to the time for the public shearing. Let no one be surprised to see fine Merino wool, at least 1 1-2 inches long, on the 5th of next April—"Crane" will have it. His first fleece was 19 pounds. A less ambitious breeder would have rested at this point. Mr. Pugsley did not. He wanted to fix, beyond peradventure, a strong constitution on his flock, already one of the most vigorous. For this purpose he purchased imp. "Banker," a huge, fine-formed block of health and strength, covered by a 28-pound fleece. With such sheep at his head the flock is certainly safe as to its future.

It may be asked if they can be relied on to produce their equals in the future and in other hands? They can. The "Jones Lamb," by "Missouri's Best," is so promising that he was priced at \$125 before he was a year old, and his lot will have to change much for the worse if at some early day he does not bring \$500.

All who have used Mr. Pugsley's sheep on their flocks testify to their great excellence as improvers. They are reliable. Such successes in sheep would mark out the man as a specialist. He was not. His success with short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs was about as great. These cattle I find are of the Dutchess, Princess and Rose of Sharon families. Of these there are now 25 fine animals on the place—16 cows and the rest calves—about a year old. Previous to my departure I learned this beautiful farm, all well set in rich pasture, with much of the stock, is for sale. It is to be hoped the next owner will be as useful as the departed one. Mrs. Pugsley retains for her new home, half mile from Independence, the Short-horns, 75 choice ewes, and will keep the finest Poland Chinas obtainable. It is to be regretted that she will reduce her flocks to small numbers, but in doing so, she will afford breeders rare opportunities for securing good stock.

L. L. SEITER,

Osborn, Mo.

For Young Flockmasters.

Texas Wool Grower: There are three ideas which we want to impress on the new men in the sheep business in Texas. 1. That eternal vigilance is the price of prosperity in the business in which they have embarked.

2. That the ounce of prevention is not only worth the pound of cure, but when the pound of cure is wanted it is not always "comeatable."

3. That there is no royal road to success in the sheep business. We don't mean to say that these three ideas are the most important to be learned by those whom we address, but we do say that they are important especially to beginners in the business, who will do well to keep them practically in mind. We are

led to give them prominence in this week's issue of the paper for the reason that in recent letters received from young men who are yet on their first legs, we have noted the following three "wails," so to speak, one in each letter:

1. "I find it difficult to watch all the corners. I begin to think I started on too big a scale for a man who hadn't had more experience. While I am looking after one thing, another gets all out of gear."

2. "I am losing some of my finest sheep, and I am satisfied it is because I didn't prepare in advance of the cold weather for their proper accommodation."

3. "I didn't expect to have all sunshine in this business, but I confess that neither did I expect, or provide for, so much cloudy weather. The sheep business pays, but it is a mean business so far as the question of comfort is concerned."

Laziness and Sheep-Herding Incompatible.

We have seen men who wanted to go into the sheep business because they thought it to be a slow and easy business. Again we have seen men who objected to it because they fancied that it was too slow for them. Now the fact is, the sheep business is about the last thing a lazy man should tackle. While he is dreaming away the weary hours under the generous shade of a mesquite or live oak, the lazy man's sheep will get into more trouble in an hour than they can be gotten out of in a week. And of all animals, the sheep seems to be afflicted with the most unreasonable penchant for getting into scrapes, and if left to themselves it will not be long till their owner will share their misery. The following from a writer in an exchange, as bearing on this subject is to the point:

"In my estimation, a lazy man is the last one on earth to put at it; better turn your sheep loose at once and take your chances. A lazy man must have a pony, then a dog, and while he lies in the shade, will send the dog to worry the sheep and do what he should do himself. A lazy man will never know when all his sheep are present or accounted for. He will never see a lame sheep that is suffering with a thorn in its foot, or seeing it, is too indolent to attend to it. A lazy man will confine his flock huddled together on one little spot of rank grass for he will not learn their habits or wants by observation. He will force them to a shade when he ought to let them be feeding, when he can lie and sleep. No sir; handling or herding sheep don't suit a lazy man but rather it takes one full of pluck and push, tempered by other virtues, and whenever a man tries it and fully discharges his duty, he will find that though the work is light compared to other labor, that it also requires him to act, think and exercise all his powers, bringing his intellectual faculties into constant practice."

We saw a much discouraged wool grower yesterday. In fact, he was more than discouraged; he was actually mad. We questioned him pretty closely as to the cause of his trouble, and learned that he had lost some fine rams that had cost him last fall \$50 and \$75 each. A friendly cross-examination on our part developed the fact that this ranch is 100 miles from the railroad, and because it "cost like smoke" to get grain freight so far, he fed no grain to his rams, either before the bucking season, while it lasted or since. He says his judgment was not at fault, since he was satisfied all the time that he was making a mistake; but he pleads guilty to having trusted too much to his usual good luck. Heretofore he has taken the chances in business pretty often, and has come through all right. But now he says "luck has turned," and he is going to do some turning too. Hereafter he proposes to act regularly on the principle contained in the proverb, "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry." He thinks it hard that he should have lost so heavily, but blames only himself. If his losses will impress on his mind the lesson that wool growers can't afford to take chances, they will prove a good investment in the end.—Ez.

For the satisfaction of raisers of Angora goats, we would state that although the wool market has been dull and unsatisfactory during the last few months, the demand for mohair has been very good. We have no doubt that the mohair market is fully established, and every pound put up carefully and sorted according to directions furnished by manufacturers, will meet with ready sale at good prices.

If we were asked "what animal will thrive best under the worst treatment?" we would answer the sheep. If we were asked "what animal will pay best to treat well?" we would also answer the sheep. The winter in Texas so far has not been a very favorable one for sheep, and we venture to say that hundreds of flock masters are learning experimentally that what we say is true. Those of them who have neglected their flocks are finding out that sheep can be handled well to good advantage.

An exchange says: The flesh of the sheep is the best meat in the world; it is also the poorest. A lean, thin sheep, that has outlived its usefulness as a wool bearer, and been cut down by the relentless knife as a cucumber of the pasture ground, and consigned to the pot in the vain hope of macerating its toughened fibres, affords an unsavory and unpalatable meat, which has taught many to loathe the very name of mutton and abominate its very smell. On the contrary, the aromatic flavors of mutton, the gamy richness of wild fowl, or the sweet juices of a short-horn sirloin can surpass the virtues of Southdown marrow and fatness. It is sweeter to the palate, more digestible, and more nutritious than any other variety of meat food.

Texas Wool Grower: The owner of a car-load of good fat muttons can find sale at this season of the year at almost twice the figures offered during the summer months, and there is but little reason why Texas muttons should not reach the markets whenever the demand is strong enough to justify shipment. A mutton should never be thin, or held for summer markets, while the early spring prices may be gathered with the addition of a little feed to keep them in condition. Good rousing fat muttons can be sheared early and rushed on the market whenever the prices are good enough.

THAT HUSBAND OF MIKE is three times the man he was before he began using Well's Health Renewer, \$1. Druggists,

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

Strictly choice new crop \$3.25 per bu. Write for samples, also our price list of Seed and Grain. Address D. I. BUSHNELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

Nursery on the Olive St. Road, Five Miles West of the St. Louis Court House.

APPLES—Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astracian, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Winesap, Jonathon, Smith's Cider, Nonpareil, Willow Twig, and many others. Price, 25c each.

PEACHES—Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Henrietta, Stump of the World, Hale's Early, Steadley, Amosden's June Old Mixture, and Cling, Troth's Early, Ward's Late, Alexander, Red Cheek, Heath Cling, Blood Leaf, and many other kinds. Price, 25c each.

CHERRIES—Early May, Carnation, Late Duke, English Morello, May Duke, Black Tartarian, and other kinds. Price, 50c each.

PEARNS—(Dwarf or Standard)—Louise Bonney, Duchesse, Doyenne, Yields from 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Price, 50c each.

PLUMS—Washington, Jefferson, Lombard, Golden Drop, Wild Goose, Chickasaw, Danton, etc., etc. Price, 50c each.

QUINCES—Apple or Orange, Price, 50c each.

STRAWBERRIES—Wilson's Albany, Crystal City, Capt. Jack, Sharpless, Kentucky, Warren, Greenseed, Fresh Fruit, Lincoln, Longfellow, and many others. Price, \$1 per 100.

RASPBERRIES—Turner, Thwack, Parnell, all red, \$1 per doz.

CURRENTS—Red Dutch, White Grape, White Dutch, Victoria, etc. Price, \$1 to \$1.50 per doz.

EVERGREENS—In great variety, such as Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine, Blue Spruce, Red Cedar, Arbor Vite, Irish Juniper from three feet up, 50c to \$1 each.

Ornamental Shrubs and Shade Trees in large assortment—50c to \$1.

Address, COLMAN NURSERY CO., Care of RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

CANE SEED.

Early Orange and Amber seed, pure, and handled with care, one dollar per bu. Samples free. F. KINGSLEY, Hebron, Nebraska.

Cane Seed—Early Kansas Red.

The earliest cane grown—two to three weeks earlier than Early Amber; not injured by drought; quantity and quality of syrup equal any variety. No suckers. Yields from 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Especially recommended for northern and western cane-growers, and for stock. Terms—4 lbs by mail \$1.00, post paid; 6 cents per lb. by express. Freight at purchaser's expense. Order early. Address W. B. FOSTER & SON, Paradise, Russell Co., Kansas.

Amber and Orange Cane Seed.

I have an extra good lot of above kinds of seed for sale at \$1 per bushel.

Address, X. K. STOUT, Troy, Kansas.

EARLY AMBER CANE SEED.

We have a fine lot of SELECT AMBER CANE SEED for sale. The seed is well matured, saved from cane that tested from 25 to 35 B. No broom cane was raised within 8 miles of it. Price 4 cents a pound by the quantity.

J. K. MAHER & SONS, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

For Sale.

10,000 Grape Plants, from 1 to 2 years old. Ives Seedling, Elvira and Concord; two White Virginia Seedling, Ives Seedling and Concord and Grape and Apple Brandy. All pure. Warranted by

JOHN T. WALTER, Baden, Mo.

50,000 Turner Raspberry—Price 50c per 100, \$5 per 1,000, \$25 per 10,000. The best Red Raspberry, a perfect iron-clad. There are more Turner shipped from southern Illinois than all others combined.

Glendale and Kentucky Strawberries—Thoroughly tested and profitable Glendale yielded in '82 over 125 bu. per acre. 50c per 100; 50c each; 1000 each, \$5. Can furnish 10 other kinds, including Phelps, Manchester, Bidwell, Longfellow, etc., cheap. Ready to ship now.

ALLEN & CO., Carbondale, Ill.

Sugar Cane Seed.

Early Amber, Early Orange, Kansas Orange, Honduras, Liberator, and Stewart's Hybrid Cane Seeds, raised separately and kept sound and pure, for sale in large or small quantities at reasonable rates by Messrs. Schwarz & Gillette, of the Oak Hill Refining Co. Prices on application. Address SCHWARTZ & GILLETTE, Edwardsville, Ill.

BOYD'S EARLY PEACH

Ripens three days ahead of Hale's Early, is more than half larger, equally as fine colored, entirely free from rot and a good shipper. We furnish dormant buds at fifty cents each by mail or express. Buds in season at three dollars per hundred.

A. H. BOYD & SON, Bedford, Texas.

Price's Illustrated

SORGO HAND-BOOK

Giving a full treatise on Northern cane, its culture and manufacture into sirup and sugar. Also a description of the processes in making sugar by the Champagne Sugar Works, Champagne, Ill. Sent free on receipt of stamp. Address, T. J. & J. M. PRICE, Macomb, Illinois.

Reliable agencies wanted in every State to sell our Sorgo-Machinery.

MAMMOTH PEAR POTATOES

I have a choice lot of the above potatoes that will sack and put on the cars at \$1.25 per bu., or 50 cents per peck.

S. W. HINCKLEY, Brenner, Doniphan Co., Kan.

1883—SPRING—1883.

Now is the time to prepare your orders for NEW and FINE Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, BONES, VINES, ETC. We offer the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the United States. Abridged Catalogue of 1000 Trees and Plants. Price 25c. Address, H. L. HOPE NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.

Osage Orange Seed.

New Crop, bright and clean, by mail 3 pounds for \$1. By express, 36 per bushel of 33 pounds, \$3 to 10 bushels \$5 per bushel. Purchaser pays express. Special rates on large orders. Seeds of all kinds. W. M. KLYCE, Paris, Texas.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

Strictly choice new crop \$3.25 per bu. Write for samples, also our price list of Seed and Grain. Address D. I. BUSHNELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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Acclimated one season in Dakota. Larger, finer, brighter, and much greater yielder than domestic seed. For sale by CHAS. E. PRUNTY, Dealer in Clover and Grass Seeds, 7 S. Main Street, St. Louis.

Osage Orange Seed New, \$3.50 per Bu.

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We carry large stocks and can offer the most favorable prices on:

Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Sorghum Seed, Broom Corn Seed, Alfalfa Clover, Red Top, Common Millet, Egyptian Rice Corn, Timothy, Blue Grass, German Millet, Seed Potatoes, Seed Grain.

Early Amber, Early Orange and Kansas Orange Pedigree Seed, \$3.00 per bu. Early Amber and Early Orange Cane Seed, for Fodder and Ensilage, \$1.25 per bu. California Golden Broom Corn Seed, \$2.00 per bu., 75c per peck. This is the finest Broom Corn grown, is free of large centre stalk, does not need bleaching in the sun, grows just proper length.

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60 Varieties Choice Seed Potatoes, Reliable New Orange Seed, Amber Cane Seed, RED NANSEMOND, YELLOW NANSEMOND, SOUTHERN QUEEN, Bermuda Seed Sweet Potatoes,

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It yields much more than common varieties of corn, stands drought most splendidly and matures much earlier than most common field varieties; ears are of uniform type, often 20 to 14 inches long, with common sized mixed cob and deep dent grain. It often has two ears on a stalk and its high point of standing was attained by persistent change and selecting the seed from the upper ears of the most productive stalks. It took the premium at St. Louis in 1881. The seed is selected from large ears, with a view to best results in planting it. This corn matures in about 100 days. Bushel \$3; half bushel \$1; ten bushels \$18; 100 bushels \$180. It will pay you to send for our Catalogue.

It is sent by mail 50 cents, for which stamps may be sent. Sacks 25 cents each. H. C. BEEB, Canton, Ill.

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which have been planted by some of the best gardeners in the country. They do not have the least tendency to rot or become water-soaked or business in the country, nor do they offer richly colored varieties of little value to the practical consumer who wishes value for his money expended.

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HENRY A. DREER SEED GROWER, PHILADELPHIA.

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For Sale and Exchange. Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL.
P. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Virginia

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.
Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

Readers of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

In reply to inquiries whether we will offer premiums for large clubs we will say that we have concluded to open a premium list in which our friends can make such offers as they like in poultry, hogs, pigs, implements, machines, nursery stock, and such articles as we have been in the habit of offering in years past. Those wishing to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL WORLD should send us letters stating what they will give. We will keep list standing, giving name and post-office of donor and the article offered. Our subscribers can now go to work getting up clubs with the assurance that every large club maker will get a fine premium.

Mr. J. C. Witham, Perry, Ill., offers a trio Partridge Cocks for premium.
Chas. D. Colman, Lakeside stock farm, St. Louis, Mo., offers one pure Jersey Bull calf, from deep milking strains.

L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Henry Co. Mo., offers a fine Berkshire pig.
Ephraim Link, Greenville, Tenn., offers one half bushel of Link's Hybrid corn seed.

Thos. D. Fox, Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ill., offers as one premium one pair pure bred white Leghorn chickens and one setting of Brown Leghorn eggs.

And for another premium the same party offers one pair pure bred brown Leghorn chickens and one setting of white Leghorn eggs—all to be packed and shipped as directed.

Mr. H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., offers a first class merino ram as a first premium.

Henry Schnell, Glasgow, Mo., offers 100 Cumberbund Triumph, 1 doz. Manchester, 1 doz. Big Bob, and 1 doz. Jersey Queen Strawberry Plants, the receiver paying express charges.

Miss Alice Fisher, of Summerville, Peoria Co., Ill., offers for one of the premiums one setting of Pekin Duck eggs and one setting of Plymouth Rock eggs.

Isaac F. Graves, of McKinney, Texas, will give a pure bred Essex pig, of either sex, to the first club of fifteen subscribers for the RURAL WORLD, from the counties of Grayson, Collin, or Dallas, in the State of Texas.

St. Louis shipped to foreign markets during 1882 nearly a million barrels of flour. For an inland city this is a big showing for one year.

A REPORT by telegraph to the Austin (Texas) Statesman, from Bell county, says the sheep men have lost a good many lambs during recent heavy storms.

H. V. PUGSLEY will hold a public shearing of his Merino sheep at Plattsburg, Mo., on Monday, April 2d. All interested are invited to attend.

AFTER an absence of two weeks, travelling in Texas and Mexico, Col. Colman has returned, improved in health by his trip.

WE HAVE lately sent to those who ordered them a large number of scales and wish to know whether they give satisfaction. Will those who have received them say?

SINCE our advertising columns went to press, W. M. Klyce, Paris, Texas, requests us to change the price of his Osage Orange seed to \$4.00 per bushel by express, in place of \$6.00. Mr. Klyce is a good man, his seed of the best.

AFTER their advertisement had gone to press we received orders from D. I. Bushnell & Co., St. Louis, to put the price of Osage Orange seed at \$3.25 per bushel. Readers will please note this when reading the advertisement.

THE fluctuations of the weather afford the speculators in all the leading grain markets an opportunity of buying or selling, as it is cold or mild. If cold, the wheat is going to be short; if fine, abundant, and so on to the end of the gambling chapter.

ON SUNDAY morning last the weather was warm and pleasant as spring, the wind however was high and the dust insufferable. Before Monday morning all had changed and the ground was covered with sleet and the thermometer had fallen fully fifty degrees.

D. W. McQUITT, of Rocheport, Mo., has just purchased five fine ewes from Vermont of the "Rich" stock at a cost of \$533. They are bred "Banker" and "Rip Van Winkle," some of the finest rams in that state. He reports his sheep looking finely, lambs coming freely and both large and strong.

THE largest corn crop ever grown in the United States was that of 1880, 1,717,434,543 bushels, and last year (1882) was the next largest, 1,624,917,800 bushels. In reviewing the product of each State for 1882 we find Illinois credited with the largest corn crop, 52,302,900 bushels, Indiana, 45,461,800; Ohio, 45,453,000; Minnesota, 37,030,500, and after that in the order named—California, Michigan, Kansas, and Missouri which

has 27,538,600 bushels to her credit. The list steadily declines until we reach the last, Florida, which has 600 bushels to her credit. Louisiana shows a total of 7,000 bushels, while Massachusetts has only 20,100.

REPORTS to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture from local correspondents in the various counties in the State indicate that both winter wheat and rye are in very good condition and promise well. The acreage has been reduced about 20 per cent. from 1882, owing to the dry weather last fall. A much smaller per cent. of wheat area was winter-killed than was supposed one month ago. Fair wheat weather from now on will secure an abundant harvest. Farm animals came out of the winter in good condition, no epidemic diseases among live stock being reported. Indications now point to an unusually large acreage of corn this year. The loss in the wheat area will be made up by an increased acreage of corn.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE SOUTH.

The various cotton receivers in St. Louis recently united in publishing a circular to southern planters that was full of good advice, and replete with timely and sensible suggestions. The paper showed that cotton was getting cheaper every year, leaving less to the cultivator, who was steadily growing poorer, while other crops were steadily averaging better prices than formerly. The reader was led step by step to see that his salvation was in a diversity of crops—more food products and less cotton. A good portion of the South has fine farming lands on which can profitably be grown many other products than cotton. It certainly should not require any argument to prove to southern farmers that it was more profitable to them to grow 4,000,000 bales cotton at 15 cents pound than 6,000,000 bales at 10 cents a pound. However, advice like that in the circular recently scattered broad cast in the South, was given in a similar way years ago, and strange as it may seem resulted in increasing the evils it sought to diminish. The average planter studied the circular carefully, every word of which met with his approval and very naturally concluded a great many planters would heed the advice given. Holding these views he saw a much more encouraging future for cotton and so resolved to increase his fields in order to secure the higher prices sure to follow. His neighbor reviewed the subject carefully and arrived at just the same conclusion, and thus more cotton than ever was grown the following season. The various cotton exchanges in the South have been discussing the matter and are at a loss as to what course to pursue to check the growing evil. So much attention is given to cotton growing that poverty instead of suitable compensation stares the average planter in the face, and yet he persistently follows the suicidal course referred to. He is told every year that the millions of money going north every season can be kept at home—that the supplies so purchased can be profitably grown at home. The strange fact then presents itself that the circular we started to write about, full of good advice and good intentions as it was, has increased the evils it sought to check—has really added to the troubles, and the question arises, since the southern farmer will not profit by good advice from disinterested parties—what will induce him to reform—to save himself?

COLUMBIA IS GLAD.

The State University and community of Columbia in general were thrown into an outburst of hearty and wholesome rejoicing the moment the telegraph announced the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill appropriating a solid one hundred thousand dollars to the rebuilding and enlarging of the main building of the State University, which for some forty odd years has stood as a landmark of education, and on which the sympathies and good wishes of all enlightened and progressive minds of the state have been concentrated these many years past.

In fullness of time the Legislature has taken the front flow of the tidal wave sweeping so universally over the entire country, and every lover of higher education will agree to a vote of three cheers for every member both of the Senate and the House, who voted "aye" on this issue.

When the glad tidings reached the University about noon on Wednesday last, it spread like wildfire from mouth to mouth, and from room to room, and when the noon bell struck, the cheers of rejoicing were heard in all directions.

The citizens and business men of the town joined heartily in the chorus. It was a jubilee, sure. The evening and early night were brilliantly illuminated by a huge bonfire in the centre of the town around which the rejoicing students gave vent to their joy. The immense crowd eventually formed into column, and headed by martial music, marched to the residence of the president of the University.

Dr. Laws received the serenading party in his usual graceful manner, and in a few words, well and happily put, roused the enthusiasm of those present to the wildest expressions of delight. Col. Switzer followed him with a most appropriate and telling oration, which

was as kindly received and applauded. From thence the serenading party proceeded to the residence of Major Rollins, the guardian knight of the University. Ill-health, however, prevented the honored veteran's addressing the admiring multitude, especially at so late an hour.

The chapel exercises of the following morning were of a most entertaining and interesting character, when short, but entertaining little speeches were made by members of the faculty—some humorous, but all to the point and entertaining; and good cheer and gladness ruled the day, set apart, by the way, as a general holiday.

The Faculty rejoiced, the citizens rejoiced, and the students were glad; and when the bill is signed by the Governor, the University corps of cadets propose to fire a salute of 100 guns as a signal of the triumph of education over ignorance, and the commencement of larger and better educational facilities at the University of Missouri and its Agricultural College.

THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MEN.

The live stock commission men of St. Louis have been on the rampage for the past two weeks. A Pullman sleeper was placed at their disposal, and free transportation granted to it and the party within it—a courtesy extended to I. N. McBeth, the General Live Stock Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and its leased lines. The party was got up and headed by Col. Isaac H. Knox, the able and popular President of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and consisted of, besides himself, I. N. McBeth, General Live Stock Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; Col. L. D. Voak, General Live Stock Agent of the Missouri Pacific and the Gould Southwestern System; W. S. Buell, of Hunter, Evans & Co.; Samuel Sealing, of Sealing & Tamblin; J. C. Campbell, of Campbell, Lancaster & Co.; C. C. Daly, of Daly, Miller & Co.; C. M. Keys, of C. M. Keys & Co.; W. W. Jarvis, of Little, Jarvis & Co.; W. D. Farvis, of Rives, Farvis & Co.; R. M. Scruggs, of Irons, Cassidy & Co.; N. T. Jackson, of Metcalf, Moore & Co.; J. G. Cash, of Cash, Stewart & Co.; G. H. Goddard, L. Knox, Norman J. Colman, all of St. Louis; Harvey Salmon and Geo. M. Casey, of Clinton, Mo.; W. H. Bryan and E. Wilcox, of Nevada, Mo.; W. Atchison, of Plattsburg, Mo.; R. M. Kernes, of Milan, Mo.

The party set out on the night of the 4th of March, and returned on the 18th of March, being absent two weeks, travelling nearly four thousand miles, without meeting with a single accident, or having even a delay on running time, which speaks well for the management of the Missouri Pacific and its leased lines. The objective point at the outset was Fort Worth, Tex., which was reached on the morning of the 6th of March. This thriving young city was filled with stock-raisers from various parts of the State, who had come, as our party had, to attend the annual convention of the Northwestern Texas Stock-Raiser's Association. Not half of those who had come were able to attend the meeting, the Court House being inadequate to furnish them even standing room. The Convention lasted three days, and was said to be the most important and useful one yet held—it being the seventh annual meeting. On the second day, Col. Norman J. Colman delivered an address on the

FUTURE OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

On the same day the special cars from St. Louis and Chicago, well filled with visitors, took an excursion, by special invitation, to Wichita Falls, over the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, and found a city but a few months old, containing a population of several hundred, many living in tents, because houses could not be obtained. The Convention closed on the third day, and was followed by a grand banquet and ball. The citizens of Fort Worth are entitled to great credit for their efforts to provide for so large a number of visitors. They did all it was possible for them to do to make their stay a pleasant one. To our friends S. W. Lomax and A. M. Britton we are especially indebted for their hospitalities and many courtesies. Mr. Colman was again invited, by the President, Col. I. S. Carter, to address the association at its next annual meeting at Dallas, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next.

An invitation to visit El Paso was extended to the parties in special cars from St. Louis and Chicago, which was gladly accepted. El Paso is some six hundred miles nearly due west from Fort Worth. It is situated on the Rio Grande river, the extreme western boundary of Texas. Most of this vast scope of country is used for grazing purposes and must always be on account of the necessity of irrigation to insure farm crops. For a hundred or more miles west of Fort Worth fair crops can be raised, but when the plains are reached the land is unfit for agricultural purposes, but produces rich, nutritious grasses, and where water for stock can be obtained is valuable. There can be no doubt that Artesian wells can be sunk that will furnish an abundant supply of water. At Tayon we all visited one sunk by the railroad company, and a big stream of water gushes out of the ground three or four feet high the year round, and stock are fond of the water, though it has a little sulphur taste.

The entire party was treated with the utmost hospitality along the entire line. Instructions were given at the outset to keep our pocket books closed, and no one was allowed to pay for anything during the 1200 miles ride. At Big Springs where we took our supper we were welcomed by a band of music and a general turn out of the citizens, and the RURAL WORLD editor was called upon by the visiting party to return thanks for courtesies shown. At all of the eating stations along the line, both in going and returning, the tables were loaded with the delicacies of the season, but not a cent was allowed to be paid for a meal.

Arrived at El Paso the best hotel of the city had its doors thrown open to the party, and an excellent breakfast and dinner were partaken. As soon as breakfast was over we were invited to take carriages to visit objects of interest in this young growing city and also to cross the Rio Grande and go to Paso del Norte, one of the old towns of the republic of Mexico. Here everything was Mexican and but few could speak English, though living only a mile from where English is the prevailing language. Here we found fine gardens and vineyards and orchards, all so situated as to be irrigated, by means of which fine crops are raised. All crops here need irrigating to insure success. We visited a Catholic church in this city erected in 1656 and it is still used as a place of worship, and is visited daily by hundreds of Catholics for devotional purposes. The houses here are chiefly made of adobe and are surrounded by high walls made of adobe, enclosing more or less ground, generally enough for garden purposes. The custom-house and other places were visited and every one seemed to be hunting for some memento to carry home as coming from a foreign nation. Several hours were spent in driving around the old town, as Paso del Norte is called, when the party returned across the river to the hotel, and partook of a sumptuous dinner. After dinner a brass band discoursed excellent music, and an address of welcome on the part of the citizens was delivered by a Mr. Warren, and Mr. Colman was called upon to respond for the visitors for the hospitality and many attentions shown them. Here the entire party were invited by the Mexican Central Railway Company to visit Chihuahua several hundred miles in the interior of Mexico, but upon consultation it was determined to decline the courtesy, and the visitors started on their return to Fort Worth, where other invitations were awaiting them. But of this at another time. We did not take notes and only give a hurried, running account of the places visited.

FROM Illinois come various reports as to the effect of the late fine and then immediate very cold weather—on the growing wheat. A correspondent from St. Clair county writes:

This phenomenal weather—alternating from warm sunshine to winter's cold—is calculated to do much damage. The earlier fruits on southern exposures were budding out nicely, and it is feared that this cold spell will injure the same. Wheat, too, must suffer damage from the severe cold weather, a large acreage of which cereal farmers in St. Clair County will be compelled to plow up and seed the land with some spring crop.

Another writing from a distant point in the same county says:

The recent warm weather started vegetation, causing everything to assume a spring-like appearance; but, being followed so suddenly by the present severe cold, great injury has been done to the wheat crop. A tour through this great wheat-growing section, with information gathered from principal farmers, shows that it has been considerably winter-killed. Large portions appear entirely dead.

And yet another from Macon county gives similar information:

It is generally conceded in this section by farmers and citizens who yesterday and to-day examined the fields that fully 30, if not 50, per cent. of the winter wheat is beyond hope of redemption. The frequent cold spells have done the work. Wheat on high grounds is nearly all gone, while that in low or wet land is in fair condition. Many of those who contended that the wheat was all right, now admit that the outlook is dark, and now predict less than half a crop. Much of the wheat land will be plowed up and sown in oats or planted in corn.

We have the same weather to report generally in this latitude, with, in all probability the same results.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE COMPLETE POULTRY BOOK, by C. E. Thorn, Associate Editor of the Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.

The journal just named has placed upon our book table the Complete Poultry Book, handsomely bound in cloth. The work supplies a long-felt want. It is sufficiently cheap to be within the reach of all. It is profusely illustrated, not only with true delineations of the various breeds of domestic poultry, but also those of the appliances necessary for success in poultry breeding, and it is full of good advice. From a somewhat hasty perusal we are satisfied that it has many merits, and we hesitate not to recommend it to the readers of the RURAL WORLD. Bound in cloth, price \$1.00; paper covers, 30 cents only.

SCIENCE IN FARMING, by R. S. Thompson. Published by The Farmers' Advance, Springfield, Ohio. Price, \$1.00.

Chapter 1. The definitions are concise and not difficult to understand. The conclusions arrived at are complete and incontrovertible. There is science in farming, and he that understands it and practices its teachings will always be in advance of his fellow who lacks this knowledge.

We see no difficulty in comprehending

the contents of the 2nd chapter. They are terse and to the point.

Chapter 3 is brim-full of hints and facts of great value to the practical farmer and fruit grower.

Had we space we might thus go on to the end of chapter 11. We do not consider the library of any farmer complete without this little book. It is really fascinating and invites to study.

TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH, by Dr. A. Oemler, Orange, Judd Co., New York.

Vegetable growing for northern markets has become a profitable industry for the South. As facilities for transportation increase so will also the demand for fresh vegetables to prolong their season in the North. The question of, which kind of vegetables can best endure transportation is a serious one. Undoubtedly fresh vegetables are not only better relished than stale ones, but are also more wholesome. Almost all the vegetables named and commented on are the proper sort to grow, but they should be brought to the northern market in refrigerator cars. The author is, beyond dispute, a practical gardener, and the hints he offers are well worth perusal and attention. Price, \$1.50, in cloth binding.

COLORADO AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE.—Orange, Judd Co., have laid upon our book table a little volume of the above title. There are thousands who, on account of health or for other reasons, seek to make a new home in Colorado. If such persons have been trained as farmers in the older states and are desirous of making a livelihood by farming, they get some valuable hints in this book. A significant one is this that "their old experiences will not serve them in this new State." They must begin anew and learn. Truthfully the author remarks, as compared with Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska or Minnesota, Colorado is not an agricultural State. From a limited personal experience, and from reliable data, we agree with him. Yet those who will or must go there should possess this little work.

GLADENING FOR YOUNG AND OLD.—Orange, Judd Co., have placed upon our book table a little work by Joseph Harris, M. S. entitled "Gardening for Young and Old." It appears to be well adapted for the inexperienced and by such can be read with profit. We would advise, however, not to take all its statements as practicable; for instance—the growing of Kohlrabi as a field crop for stock. Cloth, 12mo., price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Notes—Correspondence.

—We are having fine weather in this, Howell Co. Mo., now, and oat sowing is the order of the day. Wheat is looking as though getting new life. A new railroad through our county has given an impetus to business of all kinds, particularly that of real estate. But we have plenty of homes for all—PETTIT.

—Can you give us the address of "A Farmer for Profit," in RURAL WORLD of June 1st 1882, writing on the Stock Pea of Mo. One of our readers is anxious to try the Mo. Pea—YOE.

—Will a farmer for profit please answer? We cannot. Will brother Yoe refer his reader to our last issue on "Cow Pea?" ED. R. W.

—Please tell your correspondent that here in Howell Co. Mo., we are free from malaria, have good lands, good water, good folks, good everything, indeed. That we need live, energetic, go-ahead, "get up and git" men and withal Christian men; for all such, there is plenty of land, good and cheap.—D. S. P.

—Can you or any of your readers tell me whether any of the commercial fertilizers can be put on winter wheat in the spring, so as to produce good results? The wheat is sowed broadcast on yellow clay. I have no barnyard manure to use this Spring and I want to improve a thin piece of wheat. By giving me the above information you will greatly oblige. In another year I can accomplish my object with clover, but I want something to benefit the present crop.—J. R. E., Florissant, Mich.

Address A. B. Mayer, St. Louis, for circular of his fertilizers.

—Will you give us the names of responsible commission men or grocers living in Sedalia, Jefferson City, St. Joseph, Mo.—also in Peoria, Ill., that we may open correspondence with them, as we are in the Fruit and Vegetable business and want to ship to interior towns for better prices and to miss the frequent glut in the St. Louis markets? If you can comply with our request you will greatly oblige your well-wisher and subscriber, J. K. W., Kensett, Ark.

—We are unable to furnish the desired information but think the Agent of the Pac. Ex. Co. at St. Louis, who has agents at most of the points named, would be a good party to apply to.—ED.

MISSOURI WOOL GROWERS.

Programme of the Third Annual Convention of the Missouri Wool-Growers' Association, to be held at Sedalia April 5th and 6th, 1883:

Wednesday, 7 P. M.—1. Address of Welcome, F. C. Hayman. 2. Response, A. J. Blood. 3. Reading of Minutes. 4. Roll Call. 5. Enrollment of new members. 6. Secretary's Report. 7. Treasurer's Report. 8. President's Address. 9. Annual Election of officers. 10. Miscellaneous business, Appointment of Committees, etc. 11. Session of Executive Committee.

Thursday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Public Shearing. 2 P. M.—Public Shearing continued. Night Session—7 P. M., Report of shearing, awarding of prizes, etc. 8:30, Address: "Missouri Sheep; the demand for them, and how to improve them," Hon. N. J. Colman. 9:00, Discussion and Miscellaneous Business.

Friday, 9 A. M.—Address: "How to handle large flocks most profitably in Missouri," C. E. Leonard. 9:30-10, Discussion. 10:00, Address: "Mutton; its importance, the best breeds and crosses therefor, and how to fatten them," J. Q. Thompson. 10:30-11, Discussion. 11:00, Address: "Merino Sheep Registers," Samuel Jewett and R. T. McCulley. 11:30, Discussion. Afternoon Session—2:00, "Poisoning Dogs; is it legal and right?" Five minute speeches, free to all. 2:30, Question Drawer, and Discussion. 3:00, Miscellaneous Business. Adjournment.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
President, R. W. Gentry, Sedalia; Secretary, Mr. Gentry acting secretary; Treasurer, J. Q. Thompson, Walker; Executive Committee, R. W. Gentry, J. C. Gill (resigned), A. B. Matthews, J. M. Sneed, C. E. Leonard, Samuel Jewett.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SHEARING.

1. Only those who propose to shear for members of this Association for hire, shall be allowed to compete for prizes.

2. In awarding prizes to shearers, neatness and speed shall be taken equally into account.

3. None but regular members of this Association shall shear or exhibit sheep at its shearings, and no one member shall shear more than four before Committee.

4. All fleeces shorn shall be scored.

All in attendance who wish hotel accommodations will, upon arriving in Sedalia, repair at once to Seicher's Hotel, corner of Third and Ohio streets, where all will be accommodated by special understanding with the Executive Committee. Street cars run from the hotel to the Park where the Convention is to be held. Railroad accommodations will be announced soon. Let every member bring a crowd with him and thus secure an attendance of at least five hundred this year. Only twenty-six counties are now represented. We must secure members from the remaining eighty-eight.

By order of Executive Committee,
R. W. GENTRY, Secretary, pro tem.

The Cattle Pard.

We have an inquiry for a cattle ranch of from fifty to seventy-five thousand acres, as noted in our last issue. Any one having such a tract, or knowing one that has, may serve the purpose of the owner by sending word to this office.

Mr. Leverett Leonard, of Mount Leonard, Mo., who is a party to the sale of Polled Angus, Galloway and Hereford cattle, advertised for sale on the 25th-27th of April, at Kansas City, Mo., went to Scotland and selected and purchased the Leonard portion of the stock in that sale, but whilst W. H. and A. Leonard have a preference for the Angus family, he has chosen the Galloways, than which in his estimation there are no better Polled cattle on earth.

L. Palmer's Sale.

The breeders of Missouri, Illinois, and the West generally, must not forget the important sale to be made by L. Palmer, of Sturgeon, Missouri, at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Thursday, April 19th. On reference to his advertisement, found in another column, the attractions of the sale will be discovered.

Polled Angus, Galloway and Hereford Sale.

The sale to be made by Leverett Leonard, W. H. and A. Leonard, and Hon. M. H. Cochran, at Kansas City, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25, 26, and 27th, as per their advertisement in this issue, is without doubt one of the best to be made this year. Send for catalogues and determine to attend the sales.

Shorthorns Wanted.

An old Kentucky breeder, writing from his Shorthorn ranch, Springer, New Mexico, has this to say to the Shorthorn breeders of Missouri:

COL. NORMAN J. COLMAN:—I have been taking your paper for many years, but being from home so much last year caused me to neglect to renew my subscription. Herewith find renewal. I wish to buy cattle in May for my ranch in New Mexico, and would like to find, through your valuable columns, parties having thoroughbred bulls and heifers, and as well, high grade heifers of Shorthorn stock for sale by the car load either in Missouri or Illinois. O. E. TANDY.

We hope our Shorthorn men will see to this, and supply him with all he wants.

Public Sales.

We have heretofore mentioned the series of Western Illinois sales of Shorthorn cattle, commencing at Golden, Illinois, on April 10th, and followed by others on the three succeeding days. The series will commence on the Camp Point Fair Grounds, in Adams county, not far from Quincy, at Tuesday, April 10th, when H. F. Burke will offer about 40 head, 30 of which will be females of choice families. Address him at Golden, Illinois, for catalogues.

On Wednesday, Rigdon Huston & Son will sell on the farm at Blandville 30 females and 15 bulls, a nice selection from their very choice herd.

On Thursday, Strawhorn Givens will sell on his farm at Abingdon, Illinois, sixty head, including forty females and thirty bulls.

Friday, Enoch Hawkins will sell four miles east of Abingdon forty-five head, of which thirty will be females.

This series of sales has been so arranged that those who attend the first may follow the others in succession without a break, and thus have a choice of the 190 head to be offered from these well known herds.

The sales will be all made under shelter. Col. James W. Judy will sell, and catalogues of each may be had by writing either of the parties above.

Malignant Anthrax.

J. M. K., Bunker Hill, Kansas, writes: I have lost two head of cattle this last week. They have been running on Buffalo grass and fed on good fodder and corn and plenty of water. They are in excellent condition. They were attacked very suddenly—in apparent perfect health at night and dead by noon on the following day. When skinned we discovered a coat of blood and water in spots on the shoulders, sides, loins and hips. The throat was bloodshot. The sac that covered the heart looked partly decayed. What is the nature of the disease, and how can I cure or prevent it?

REPLY.—The disease which has proved so fatal to the two victims, the symptoms of which are given in the above letter, is no doubt a form of "malignant anthrax," popularly known as black quarter, and it is to be feared, unless the necessary precautions are taken in time, that this incurable malady will cause more deaths in the fine herd. We have been so often consulted in regard to the nature and causes of this dreadful scourge, and in responding to the inquiries have given full instructions for the best means of preventing the malady, that it appears almost unnecessary for us to repeat what we have so often stated before. However, it is possible that the present inquiry may be a new subscriber, who has not had a chance to preserve the back numbers; on these grounds, we may be excused for occupying valuable space, which might be used to a better advantage. In regard to treatment we have but very little to say. Malignant anthrax in all its various forms runs its fatal course with extraordinary rapidity—the victim usually dying in from twelve to

twenty-four hours—after the first symptoms are discovered that death closes the scene long before medicine has time to act. In order, therefore, to arrest the progress of this incurable disease, the owner must devote his attention to the best means of prevention. Experience has proven that the full, fat, vigorous one, two, and three year old steers, especially those of the herd which have suddenly put on flesh, are the usual victims. It is therefore important if you have been feeding high that you should restrict the diet. Each subject should have a dose of epsom salts from ten to sixteen ounces, varying in proportion to the age and size of the animal. To each dose may be added from one to two drams of ginger. All of which should be dissolved in one pint of hot water. After the cathartic has had the desired effect half-ounce doses of saltpeter may be given to each one every night for one or two weeks. A seton may be inserted in the dewlap of each subject, and if they have been running on low, swampy, undrained land, you should lose no time in having them removed to a higher and dryer locality. You should also be particular not to feed fodder that has been cut on low, swampy land, nor should you allow the healthy stock to run in yards or pastures where the disease has been known to exist. When any one of the steers manifests the slightest symptoms of indisposition he should be separated from the others of the herd, and in case of death the body of the victim should be burned or buried deep in the ground forthwith.—*Inter Ocean.*

Cattle on the Track.

Few people have any idea of the losses to railroad companies by cattle on the track. The aggregate is something enormous, and must eventually in something being done to prevent them. It is not the value of the cattle alone but the destruction of property and the loss of life that have to be considered. The following summary of the "Railroad Gazette" report of accidents that occurred from this cause in October last is, to say the least, suggestive.

On the Rio Grande and Pecos Valley road, a construction train ran over a cow, throwing five cars from the track.

A passenger train on the Mont Alto road, Pa., ran over a cow; one car was upset; injuring nine passengers, four of them seriously.

A passenger train on the Midland North Carolina road ran over a cow, throwing off several cars and injuring a brakeman.

On the Chesapeake and Ohio road, a freight train ran into some cattle, throwing the engine and several cars down a bank. The engineer and fireman were killed.

On the Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans road, a freight train ran over a mule, and fourteen cars were piled up in a bad wreck, and a brakeman was killed.

On the Indianapolis and St. Louis road, a passenger train ran over a cow, throwing the engine and baggage car down a bank. The fireman was killed.

On the Louisville and Nashville road, a passenger train ran into some cattle, throwing the whole train from the track, killing the fireman and injuring eight passengers.

A passenger train on the Texas and Pacific road ran over a cow, throwing the engine down a bank and into a creek. A brakeman was killed and the fireman hurt.

A construction train on the Denver and South Park road ran over a cow and was thrown from the track and down a high bank, killing the conductor and two laborers.

A passenger train on the Missouri Pacific ran over a cow, throwing the whole train from the track and killing a brakeman.

A freight train on the Louisville and Nashville road ran over some cattle, throwing the whole train off and killing the engineer and a brakeman. [This makes two accidents for that road in October.]

A passenger train on the Wilmington and Weldon road ran over a cow, and the engine and two cars were thrown from the track.

The Horseman.

Anyone wanting a jack or jennet should see the advertisement of W. H. Bass, who has about twenty of them for sale.

Attention is directed to the Breeders' Combination sale to be made by Capt. Kidd at Lexington, Ky., on the 10th of April, as per advertisement in this issue. Capt. Kidd's sales generally include a large number of various kinds of horses, such as trotters, roadsters, buggies, and fancy saddles and harnesses, double teams, stallions and mares, the property of people throughout the blue grass counties, who, for various reasons desire to dispose of them; hence, it affords buyers a fine opportunity to select from a large number and get what they want.

Sale of Trotters.

The attention of the readers of the RURAL WORLD is invited to the advertisement of the sale of trotting horses to come off on the Louisville Fair Grounds, on Thursday, April 12th, when 60 head of colts, fillies and geldings will be offered for sale, thus affording opportunity to all who are seeking stock for the road, track or stud. It is an opportunity not to be thoughtlessly overlooked. Those making the sale are men of the highest character.

Horse Shoeing.

Says the *Prarie Farmer*: The shape or form of a shoe has very little influence on the functions of a horse's foot, the objects to be gained by any particular pattern being that it is light, will wear a month at least, not likely to be pulled off, and requiring few nails to retain it. But the methods of preparing the foot and applying the shoe, as generally carried out, interfere greatly with the healthy state and functions of the foot. In removing the old shoe prior to the horse being newly shod, each nail ought to be drawn by the pliers independently and the shoe not torn off as is usually the case. The shoe being removed, the smith satisfies himself as to the obliquity of the foot, which is readily done by allowing the horse to stand on a level floor, and himself retracing a few paces, so as to obtain a view of the angle formed by the front of the foot and the surface on which

the foot stands. This angle should be about fifty degrees. If the obliquity is greater, or if, in other words, the angle be less than fifty degrees, the portion of the crust round the toe only and on the ground surface should be removed. Should the obliquity be correct, and there is a superabundance of crust, it should be removed by rasping and judicious, even paring from toe to heel. When too great an obliquity exists, it is owing to the heels having been pared or rasped more than the toe. Very few horses require any of the horn removed beyond what is done in fitting the shoe; the more horn there is below the sensitive parts, the less mischief will do. By leaving sufficient horn, the nails are removed from the sensitive laminae to cause mischief; for if the nail approaches it, the horn which becomes displaced, presses upon the laminae and causes considerable pain on a membrane so highly sensitive. When the fitting of the shoe is completed, it may be made sufficiently warm to make for itself a seating or bed, so as to insure the foot and the shoe having two planes as near as can be obtained. This can be done without destroying the texture of the adjacent horn. The crust which is thus removed, and by the previous operation of fitting the shoe, is generally found sufficient in working horses to reduce the foot of a healthy size. The outer wall should under no pretence be rasped, the clinch should be simply knocked down, and not let into the crust by making a line with the rasp. Should any portion of horn project after the shoe is applied, it should on no account be rasped away, but left. If this is strictly adhered to, the hoof will not become brittle or split, and a shoe rarely, if ever, lost. The sole of the foot should be pared very little, and only so much as to prevent bruising by the shoe; nor should the frog be trimmed, unless very ragged, and the ragged portions likely to collect and retain dirt and moisture; then the dead portions only should be cut off; but when a frog is not interfered with, but allowed to receive a due amount of pressure, it will be found fully developed in a short space of time. To recapitulate:—Allow no paring or rasping that is not absolutely necessary; have plenty of horn left in which to drive the nails; use only small nails; do not allow them to be driven higher than three quarters of an inch, and have a light shoe made of good material. Prevent your horse from always standing upon an inclined floor when in the stable. Do not have his feet stopped, but merely washed. There is no necessity for the sole being soft, as the horse stands upon an arch, and is supported by the crust or wall. See that these simple rules are strictly carried out, and your horse will bring you safely over the roughest of roads, and will not be continually in pain when in motion.

Breeding Horses.

Mismanagement is the chief cause of the inferiority of the breed of our horses: 1st. Because many of the incurable maladies to which our horses are susceptible are transmitted from parent to offspring, and in the majority of cases it is attributed to want of judgment on the part of the owner in selecting the sire and dam. 2nd. Because the "foetus in utero" is deprived of the nourishment necessary for its proper development during gestation. 3d. Because the colt after birth, and after being weaned, does not receive the nourishment necessary for its physical development. It is unnecessary for me to occupy space in discussing the hereditary origin of disease, as this fact is universally admitted by our most eminent writers. It is a common practice for men of limited means, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, to breed one or more colts every year, and they are not over particular what kind of stock they select, provided the animal selected looks like a horse, and there is some profit made by the investment; hence, you will invariably find that this class of farmers are always ready to trade for, or pay cash for a mare with a spavin, ringbone, disease of the eyes, or some other defect, when no inducement can persuade them to invest in a horse with a similar defect, simply because the chances are that the mare can be used for working on the farm, and raising colts at the same time, and if, perchance, she should prove too lame for work, she could be used exclusively for breeding purposes, whereas, the horse would be comparatively useless. To this fact, alone, we may attribute the many worthless and incurable cripples which are daily to be seen traversing our public thoroughfares. The selection of a stallion does not generally give any more encouragement than the choice of the mare, hence it is an easy matter to anticipate the kind of progeny that may be expected. Important as it is to give proper attention to the selection of sire and dam, it is not sufficient to insure complete success.

The mare needs constant care during gestation. She should be kept in good health and condition, must be fed with care, both as regards quantity and quality—must be sheltered from storms and bad weather—must have exercise, and room for recreation, avoiding sudden and violent exertion; must be kept free from the noxious gases of foul and ill-ventilated stables. She should be groomed regularly, and everything should be done which tends to cultivate and sustain that condition of life, strength, action and spirit, to be desired in the offspring. The forming animal derives no elements of nutrition from any other source than the mother's system. During the period of gestation her vital fluid fills the fetal veins, and if from any depressing influence that blood is deficient in vitality it cannot supply that life and energy, that perfection of development to the new being which a better condition would impart. Every influence affecting injuriously the mother's health, vibrates the life fountain of the new being, hence the necessity and value of the utmost care and attention. All the attention requisite before foaling is equally important afterwards. In the one case the fetus derives its nourishment direct from the blood of the mother, in the next the foal obtains its sustenance from the milk made from that blood; and it is not less important that the blood be healthy and pure to insure the proper quantity and quality of nutriment to the young animal. For this reason the mare should not be put to hard work soon after foaling, nor, indeed, to severe and constant toil during the time of suckling her offspring. She should be well fed and allowed good pasturage affording food, water and room for exercise.

When the colt is able to take care of himself, bruised oats and bran, and other nutritious and easily digestible

articles should form a part of his daily food. The majority of horsemen, however, do not believe that grain is necessary for the young growing colt, providing he gets as much grass as he can crowd into his abdominal receptacle. They probably forget that muscle and fat are not the same thing, and that though the colt is fat he is nevertheless in bad condition, for something else is requisite to the perfect development of the growing colt than merely fat-making food. The researches of physiology and chemistry have shown that the animal system is a living, moving laboratory which will perpetuate its existence and improve its organization, if you will only furnish the proper material from which to select the ingredients. It is composed of albumen, fibrin, gluten, carbon, (and these are subject to various subdivisions). The system manufactures these by digestion of the food taken into the stomach of the animal. It analyses and selects that portion which is necessary to form the osseous, ligamentous and muscular tissues, etc., and build up the young, growing animal. That the future development and usefulness of the horse entirely depend on the manner of his early feeding, there can be no doubt. If you feed your colt on that feed alone which makes fat, he will grow fat, and if you feed on that feed which makes fibrin or muscle his muscular development will, as a natural consequence, be greater. It is therefore evident that the future value of the horse is owing, in a great measure, to the character of the diet he is raised upon; that if you want strength, beauty, action and symmetry of form, you must raise him on those grains, chiefly, which are calculated to make him so.

It is all nonsense to think that the extra feed expended on the mare during gestation, and while she is suckling her colt, and the colt after it has been weaned, is an unnecessary expense. We can assure our readers that the comparatively trifling expense of the extra feeding of the mare during gestation, and the colt after being weaned, will be fully realized in the future development and consequent value of the animal, by the time it reaches the age of maturity. But, alas, the majority of our horsemen are too penurious to go to the trouble and expense of adopting these simple rules. Perhaps we are unjust,—that they really do not comprehend the importance of giving more attention to hygiene and dietetic management of the mare and her offspring, but one would naturally expect that humanity and common sense should dictate otherwise. The broodmare, during the period of gestation is sadly abused; her food consists solely of hay, which generally is of an inferior quality, and we must not forget that she has not only herself to sustain on this impoverished diet, but also the growth of foetus in utero. Hay contains comparatively but little of the elements of nutrition; consequently a great quantity has to be daily consumed in order to supply the necessary demands of the system. This method of feeding not only deprives the mother and foetus of the necessary sustenance, but also causes undue pressure on the foetus, which no doubt interferes more or less with its proper development. With this kind of food the mare is compelled to work from sunrise to sunset, never receiving one atom of grain; and yet we wonder why our colts are not better developed. The undue exposure to which the mare is frequently subjected is perhaps much better for her health than when kept in unventilated stables, with the air impregnated with the foul emanations from the accumulation of filth. From such utter disregard of the laws that govern health, how can it be reasonably expected to raise anything but a puny, ill-developed progeny.—*United States Vet. Journal.*

Loss of appetite, headache, constipation, disquiet, nervousness, &c., is frequently caused by impaired digestion, and those who thus suffer are strongly advised to use the Home Sanative Cordial.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

JAMES W. JUDY, Tallahassee, Menard county, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States or Canada. All correspondence promptly answered.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire Swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

JERSEY RED PIGS for sale. We are breeders of 40 head of choice Jersey Red sows. Pigs ready for sale after June 1st. Correspondence solicited. Address N. J. State Reform School, Janesburg, N. J.

H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., breeders of Short-Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of large size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest. Catalogue and price list free.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleaned wool a specialty. Stock racks for sale.

WILL E. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Airdrie No. 8639 S. H. R. a Renick Hoss of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

H. D. AYRES, Marshall, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Oxford Barrington 2nd 1039 S. H. R. at head of herd.

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Boone County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Acklen (Rose of Sharon) and Commander (pure) both at head of herd.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen, Pike county, Mo., breeds and has for sale pure and high-bred Percheron stallions and mares by imported Napoleon Bonaparte, champion Almuck trotters, pure Jerseys, Short-horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogues.

K. H. ALLEN, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, Bronze turkeys and Light Brahma fowls. O'Fallon Stock Farm, O'Fallon, St. Charles county, Mo.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Prince, with record of 34 1/3, stands at head of stock. Call or write.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., breeds Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China Hogs. Sharon's Geneva 10497 S. H. R., at the head of herd.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

D. W. MCQUITY, breeder of Short-horn cattle and importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep, Rochester, Mo. Stock for sale.

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Jacks and Merino sheep. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of pure bred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China swine. Eight young bulls for sale.

R. T. MCCULLY & BRO., Lees Summit, Mo., breeders and importers of thoroughbred Merino sheep of the very best strains. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE—Three Jersey bull calves. For pedigree, age and price, call on O. B. WALKER & SONS, Craig Creek Farm, Onongko, Mo.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOWWELL, Brockden, Caldwell county, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep, 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS, H. W. Tomkins, Fenton, St. Louis county, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

G. W. Pleasant, Wright City, Mo., offers for sale choice fowls and eggs of L. Brahms, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks. Established 1871.

D. R. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. A point to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

D. R. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Oranthe Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. POLAND CHINA SWINE. Bred and for sale by J. H. ALLISON, Butler, Bates county, Mo.

PEKIN DUCKS. Pure Pekin Ducks for sale, and their eggs for sale at the proper season. Address JOHN D. COLMAN, Fond du Lac, Wis.

RUSSELL & AKERS, (Successors to H. H. Russell), Warrensburg, Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. A point of herd recorded in A. P. C. Record. Stock warranted as represented. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

Premium Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs and the Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, bred by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

PUBLIC SALE. —OF— TROTTER HORSES. —AT THE— LOUISVILLE FAIR GROUNDS, Louisville, Ky., On THURSDAY, April 12th, 1883.

The produce of the well-known Breeding Farms, INDIAN HILL AND GLENVIEW, Consisting of About

60 HEAD 60 COLTS, FILLIES AND GELDINGS, Suitable for the ROAD, TRACK AND STUD.

The BEST BREED and FINEST COLLECTION OF TROTTERS Ever Offered at Public Sale.

They are all of our own breeding, sired chiefly by PRINCEPS (sire of Trinit, record 2:14) and CUYLER (sire of Algha, 3-year-old record 2:25), from richly bred families. Every head of stock catalogued will be sold. No reserved bid on any animal. No bidding by either of the undersigned, only the stock of the other, and no by-bidding in any form.

Descriptive Catalogues will be ready by the 5th of March, and furnished on application to J. C. McFARLANE & CO., Louisville, Ky. R. S. VEECH.

THE STANDARD BREED Trotting Stallions, GOODWOOD, by Woodford Mambrino, at Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo.

BAIR (1869), at Pierce City. For further information address L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo., or call on M. E. Ervin, Rich Hill, Mo.

Jacks for Sale. I have Eleven Jacks (from one to five years old) and Seven Jennets for sale, as good as can be found in the State. Come and see. W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallions, MONITOR (1827) foaled 1877, color black, 16 hands high, he by Merchant (599), he by Alexander's Belmont (64), both the great Mambros by Hambletonian (3), he by Flying Cloud (134), he by Vt. Black Hawk (6); Flying Cloud's dam by Andrew Jackson (4), Trojan's dam by Abdallah (1), the sire of Rysk's Hambletonian (10), and

SETH WARNER, Jr. (2213) foaled 1860, chestnut color, by Seth Warner (281), he by Ethan Allen (48), dam by great-grand-mate Somer by Hambletonian (3), her record 2:31 to wagon; dam Fanny Belle by Mambrino Temple (386), 2d dam Glencoe Belle, by Ole Bull, son of old Facing Pilot, sire of Pilot, Jr.; 3d dam by the famous Glencoe, thoroughbred. This colt when grown will be 16 hands high, and for perfection of form and action has few equals. These stallions will stand at the stables of the Colman Nursery Co., on the Olive street road, 5 miles from St. Louis court house. Terms for the season for Monitor \$25; for Seth Warner, Jr., \$20. Address C. D. Colman, care RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

Stallion for Sale. A Standard-Bred Trotting Stallion, 9 years old, color black, 16 hands high, can trot in 2:40 by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Pilot, Jr., sound and kind, and sold for no fault, the owner having no use for a stallion. Price, \$800. Address H. A. HAMEL, 704 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Largest Lot of

CLYDESDALE

Stallions and Mares

TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE.

I have received an order from the United States Court to sell the horses owned jointly by myself and the Glasgow Exporting Company, and will dispose of them at

MODERATE PRICES. NO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE TO BUY EITHER

Matured Stallions, —OR— YOUNG STALLIONS AND MARES.

ALL AGES, OF BOTH SEXES!

Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence solicited.

ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE. —OF— Short-Horn Cattle, —AT— DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, —ON— Thursday, April 19th, 1883.

At the above time and place I will sell about 70 Head, 30 bulls and 30 cows and heifers. Among the bulls to be sold are Loudon Duke of Greenwood 34201, A. H. B., six years old; the grand show bull, 6th Duke of Acklan 41734, A. H. B., five years old; the renowned sweepstakes winner at St. Louis and Kansas City fairs last fall, Commander 41637, six years, a grand breeder, and Imp. Earl of Aberdeen, two years this spring, one of the best bulls of Cruickshank's breeding ever brought to this country by Jas. L. Davidson, or any other man. At least one-half of the above animals are of

CRUICKSHANK BREEDING. Seven of which were imported from his herd. There are also representatives of such noted families as Young Phylis, Rose of Sharon, Josephine and Young Marys. Included in the above is my entire show herd, which has won more premiums and sweepstakes prizes in the last two years than any other herd in the west, taking last year over \$2,300. I feel confident that in individual merit and excellence of breeding, a better lot of cattle was never sold in Chicago. All of the cows and heifers that are old enough are bred to some one of the above bulls, or have calves from them by their side.

Catalogues ready by the last of March, and will be sent on application to L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Mo. Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAY, and HEREFORD CATTLE, —BY— W. H. & A. LEONARD, HON. M. H. COCHRANE and L. LEONARD, AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25, 26 and 27, '83, Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. The

45 imported Polled Angus or Aberdeen Cows, 35 imported Galloway Cows, 45 imported yearling Angus Bulls, 35 imported yearling Galloway Bulls, and 15 imported yearling Hereford Bulls— 10 or more Hereford Cows and Heifers.

a grand total of 185 head, being the largest number of these breeds ever offered at public auction on this side of our water.

They are all recently imported, and are from the noted herds of Sir George McPherson Grant, Alex. Mann, Cunningham, Clark, McCormack and others, of Scotland, and were purchased without regard to cost.

Among them will be found representatives of the most noted families of these breeds of cattle.

For particulars and catalogues address L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Mo., W. H. & A. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Mo., HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Compton, Co., or the Breeders' Gazette.

COLS. J. W. JUDY and L. P. MUIR, Auct'rs.

Holstein Cattle. They combine Milk, Cheese, Butter and Bee far more

The Home Circle.

SCOURGED.

Not upon those who bear the world's keen
 scourge—
 Who walk, unspiced, 'neath its frowns and
 gloom—
 Nor they who hear but cold, contempting
 laughter—
 Falls the full curse of sin. They know their
 doom—
 But they who, from dear eyes all smiling—
 Trusting—
 Shrink with remorse forever as their guest—
 Who, undetected, trail some dead thing by
 them—
 These know the bitterness of sin's unrest.
 To whom the sunshine, as the shade, is haun-
 ted—
 With mad'ning memories and racking care—
 Who from the wall, handwritten, shrink af-
 frighted—
 These know how hard sin's burden is to
 bear.
 Full well, although no conscious voice ac-
 cuses—
 They know the seal upon their brows is set;
 They know their unclean hands build fireless
 altars—
 Life's cup, for them, holds only stern re-
 gret.
 March, 1883.

"IS IT TRUE?"

"The following from the pen of Seda-
 lia's favorite poet, 'May Myrtle,' is not
 only excellent poetry, but eminently
 practical advice as well, and appeals di-
 rectly to the conscience of any one who
 stoops to hear a slanderous whisper.
 'May Myrtle' is a writer of fine poems
 and forcible prose, and has been chosen
 poet of the Missouri Press association,
 which meets at Carthage next May."
 IDYLL.

When you hear an evil whisper,
 Like the frost wind biting through,
 Stop, and think—do you have a sister—
 Ask this question, Is it true?
 If the evil tongue shall stifle
 All remorse and cry "they say,"
 Ask with scorn if 'tis a trifle
 Thus to steal a name away?
 Stand upon your manhood's honor,
 Let the truth fall like the dew,
 But when evil slanders whisper,
 Sternly question, Is it true?
 Question and demand—no answer,
 Merely—but the proof without a flaw;
 Think of sister, wife, and mother,
 And apply this righteous law.

Evil hearts, like poison marshes,
 Breed malaria in the air,
 Do not listen to their mouthings,
 You have loved ones; so, beware!
 There are those who strike in darkness
 Blows which pierce the pure heart through;
 Stop the mouth of black-faced scandal,
 By demanding, Is it true?
 —May Myrtle.

A Farmer's Wife Talks.

Dear readers, I see in the last issue of
 the RURAL WORLD an essay on the blues.
 I agree with Daisy Dell when she says,
 It seems to be hereditary, for it does
 seem to run in some families, but my
 opinion on the subject is, if they all had
 the work to employ their minds as I have,
 and when through with their work, sit
 down and take the RURAL to see what
 some one says about chicken raising and
 the best kind of fowls to keep, I don't
 think they'd have any time for the
 blues. Daisy Dell, I have long admired
 you as a writer, also Idyll. I was just
 reading in one of the back numbers the
 description she gives of herself; now
 what an idea! As though she could make
 us believe that one that writes as she
 does, was such a terrible looking creature
 as she pictures herself to be. Perhaps
 she is deaf, but as smart a woman as I
 ever saw was one that had been deaf
 since childhood; she, also, pays strict at-
 tention to the movements of the lips, and
 no close observer could tell she was deaf
 at all but as her visitor said she writes
 so sad. I don't agree with her when she
 always looks on the dark side of every
 thing, she may not look so well to her-
 self, but we all admire her as a writer
 and hope she will continue to write, re-
 gardless of that noisy boy and hungry
 husband. I admire the lines written by
 Schoolma'am, also sympathize with her
 in her loss.

As this is my first attempt at writing
 perhaps I won't gain admittance.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Cowden, March 6th.
 A farmer's wife is always welcome to
 the Home Circle, be it her first letter or
 not. Come again.

Letter From Nina.

Spring has arrived. I hope my read-
 ers are duly impressed with the an-
 nouncement of this fact.

Idyll, the Doctor returns his thanks for
 your favorable comments. He says, if
 Idyll didn't write such good poetry, he
 would be in favor of her writing prose
 all the time; but as it is, he finds it hard
 to say which she does the better.

I am not disputing with him about the
 new year, at present. I am silenced if
 not convinced, on that subject, since
 yourself and Frank so heartily endorsed
 his side of the question. But there is
 another subject on which we cannot
 agree, now!

I say spring begins with the first of
 March, and that it has already come;
 while he stolidly declares that it does
 not begin until the twenty-first of March,
 and refers me to the almanac, in proof
 of his assertion. But I scorn to consult
 the almanac to see when spring begins. I
 would as soon consult a dictionary to lo-
 cate the fourth of July.

The signs of the times all declare that
 spring has come. The blue birds have
 already proclaimed it, and the wrens and
 peewees have selected the site and laid
 the corner-stone of their new summer
 residences; while the crows have already
 held several indignation meetings, on ac-
 count of the farmers' delay in corn-plant-
 ing. "The time of the singing of birds
 has come, and the voice of the turtle is
 heard in the land."

All the prognostications point to an
 early season this year. February was a
 cold month, except the last few days,
 and it is said that "All the months in the
 year curse a fair February." And al-
 though March came in like a lamb, he
 has manifested some leonine characteris-
 tics since his advent, which may prevent
 his making an unfavorable exit.

"When March blows his horn
 Its good for hay and corn,"
 is another comfortable assurance, and
 Easter Sunday comes several weeks ear-
 lier than common.

It is feared that the early sown wheat
 in this locality is badly injured by the
 Heesian fly, and the peach crop will prob-
 ably be a total failure; but even this we
 can endure with patience, for the long,
 cold winter is over at last, and spring is
 here. Even while we were soberly dis-
 cussing the subject of "winter evening
 amusements," behold the winter even-
 ings have vanished, the days grow
 longer and longer, and spring has come.
 Garden-making, fruit-canning and spring
 house-cleaning will soon be the all-ab-
 sorbing topic for discussion. Now!

Bon Ami, I assure you I have not
 changed my mind at all on the subject of
 giving "taffy" to children, provided it is
 only given to children. I think you have
 the best of it in your discussion with the
 "great discoverer."

Paulus has a lady admirer in our vicin-
 ity. She fell in love with his article on
 Byron.

We look in vain for the friendly ap-
 pearance of Visitor at the Circle. Will
 he not unwind some more ravellings for
 our benefit?

And Idyll, we miss thee too frequently
 from our weekly gatherings; pray come
 more frequently with your chatty letters,
 and "drop into poetry" as often as pos-
 sible.

Have Lloyd Guyot, Walnut, Uncle
 John, Alberta and Aurora forsaken us
 quite? Rachel Dorset, Rosa, and many
 of our other writers, both old and new,
 would be cordially welcomed to our Circle
 again. NINA.

"Scraps" From Idyll.

Our editor seems to be somewhat "un-
 settled" as to the meaning of Bon Ami's
 growing devotion to "Idyll's interests."
 Bon having succeeded in suppressing D.
 W. H., should turn his attention to the
 editorial chair. Emerson says, "It is
 not from excellence of any kind that we
 are to look for disparagement of excel-
 lence of any other kind." This, I sup-
 pose, accounts for the cordial feeling ex-
 isting between Bon Ami and myself. We
 are each so absorbed in admiring our
 own excellencies as to fail to discern
 anything wrong in the other. However,
 for our editor's peace of mind, I will
 state that the "advantage of years" is on
 my side, and it is very commendable in
 Bon to express admiration for a woman
 who has outlived all possible claim to
 youth and beauty. I regret, however,
 that Bon Ami objected so strongly to my
 gathering up those "glimmering gleams,"
 as they would now be quite serviceable
 in making up "robes" of practical val-
 ue for distribution among those sweet cher-
 uhs in Texas. Kiss the babies for me,
 Bon, and accept thanks for your zeal.

Rosa Autumn, your "Training Chil-
 dren" in No. 10, reminds me of a remark
 our minister made in a recent sermon on
 the duties of parents. He said he used
 to know just how children should be gov-
 erned, and was prolific of advice on the
 subject; but since his own little ones be-
 gan to get out of the cradle, he had been
 troubled with misgivings, and had a
 lurking suspicion that he had better await
 developments at home before setting
 others right. I have a bachelor brother,
 who, seeing my gray-eyed nursing less
 than once a year, knows just what to do
 to pursue in his management; while I,
 studying the possible and the probable
 in his nature for ten years, confess my-
 self balked and baffled at every turn. If
 Rosa has patience, gentleness and wis-
 dom, and her children have inherited
 these admirable qualities, she hardly re-
 alizes the magnitude of the task one un-
 dertakes in dealing with children who,
 like some vines, utterly refuse to be
 trained, and in fact, are much more ef-
 fective and beautiful when allowed to
 follow their own natural bent. And it is
 not all in the training, as I can assure
 her from experience. We have, even in
 little children, the "world, the flesh and
 the devil" to contend against, and it re-
 quires the utmost patience, persever-
 ance, love, tenderness and hopefulness,
 in conjunction with a thorough knowl-
 edge of the peculiarities and specialties of each
 little one, in order to triumph over the
 adversaries, and even with these weap-
 ons, how often do we see our best efforts
 abortive, and the children of our judi-
 cious love and tenderness, exceed in de-
 pravity the victims of brutal cruelty and
 baneful example. Something is radically
 wrong, but who shall say wherein it con-
 sists?

Paulus, we did not need the editor's
 endorsement to induce us to read your
 essay on Byron. It was interesting and
 instructive, and we will gladly welcome
 more of the same.

Rev. G. A. Watson, we are very sure
 that you possess the requisite learning
 and practical wisdom, the courtesy and
 frank manliness to become the critic of
 the Circle. We will all "sit at your feet
 and learn wisdom," and I, for one, shall
 very gratefully see any error in my own
 composition pointed out. Will you
 write me a letter? I shall be glad to
 hear from you. IDYLL.

The Chain.

The Deity is one end of this chain and
 the original state of matter the other.
 Let us commence at the little end. We
 cannot conceive of anything further re-
 moved from Deity than original or inor-
 ganic matter—rock and common earth—
 which is disintegrated rock.
 Now, the second manifest department
 is the vegetable, or the lowest form of
 organic matter. There is a link which
 connects these two, and partaking so
 much of the nature of both that even the
 sage has to apply his scientific tests to
 decide whether they are plants or inor-
 ganic substances. The mould upon the
 ground, which is produced by a single
 damp night, frog-stools, mushrooms, etc.,
 are all classed as plants under the gen-
 eral genus *fungi*. Of course, they came
 from seed previously deposited. Some

species of mosses are so little removed
 from common earth, that the casual ob-
 server almost regards them such. Then
 there are objects partaking of the nature
 of inorganic matter, and yet linking it on
 to the vegetable world. Fungi and lichen
 form our first link.

The vegetable is linked on to the lower
 order of animal life. Who, on first sight,
 would suppose the sponge an animal,
 conforming in its habits and performing
 all the functions of animal life? It is
 oviparous. The little eggs are committed
 to the mercy of the waves by the mother-
 sponge; they attach themselves to the
 first objects they touch, and here they
 attain their growth and carry on the work
 of procreation. The slender, green pen,
 the hydras, so closely allied to sea
 plants, that only a scientific test could
 determine whether they were plant or
 animal. On trial, they, in respiration,
 consume oxygen and give off carbon,
 whereas every plant consumes car-
 bon and gives off oxygen. Hence, the
 plants in form are animals in nature. I
 might mention other examples, but this
 is quite sufficient for our purpose. I
 deem it unnecessary for me to trace
 the gradations from the lower to the
 higher orders of the inhabitants of the
 waters. We will consider ourselves as
 introduced to all, and will try to see
 some alliance—some creature that links
 to their neighbor on the land. Just here let
 us also agree to pass by the insect and
 reptile tribes, as they are many of them—
 amphibious, and they inhabit both land
 and water. The links are so apparent
 and so numerous that any one can read-
 ily call them to mind. Then, for the link.
 The mermaid (half woman and half fish)
 won't do, for it is only a fabulous or
 imaginary creature. P. T. Barnum to the
 contrary notwithstanding. I suppose all
 are familiar with Barnum's mermaid
 humbug. The perydactyle, one of the
 creatures of comparative anatomy, now
 defunct, would fill the bill. This creature
 is graphically described as a fiend
 by Milton. But to deal with facts as they
 now are, we find flying fish, which,
 though fish in shape, practice the habits
 of birds. This, then, forms our third
 link and brings us up to the chain of the
 bird creation. How will we get over
 the quadruped or beast? We find an
 easy transition in the various species of
 bat. They have hides and hair, ears,
 teeth and eyes like the beast; yet, all
 their habits and means of locomotion are
 like that of the birds. Say, yourself, is
 the bat a beast or a bird? It is our fourth
 link. WILD FLOWER.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

What a Lady of Great Prominence Has to Say
 About Her Sex.
 (Boston Globe.)
 On a recent trip by a representative
 of this paper to the city of Haverhill, Mass.,
 a most important incident occurred,
 which cannot fail to be of the greatest
 interest to all, and especially to our lady
 readers. The newspaper man met a lady
 a trifle past middle age with luxurious
 white hair that contrasted strikingly
 with piercing black eyes. She possessed
 a straight, full habit, womanly, but com-
 man line, combined with manners wholly
 lady-like, and yet pronounced. Any
 acute judge of human nature could see
 at once that he was in the presence of an
 unusual personage—one destined to ac-
 complish more than most of her sex, and
 to exert an influence far reaching in its
 power. This lady was Mrs. M. W. Win-
 gate. Almost from childhood she has
 taken a special interest in the bodily
 troubles of her sex and has probably been
 more successful in relieving suffering and
 saving lives than any other woman in
 America. Indeed, she seems to have
 been to women what Florence Nighten-
 gale and Dorothy Dix were to the suffer-
 ing soldiers. The instances of women
 who were in the greatest agony and ap-
 parently beyond the reach of human aid,
 that she has restored to health and hap-
 piness, are almost innumerable, and it
 was only natural that the scribe should
 become specially interested and wish to
 converse with her more in detail.

"How long have you been engaged in
 the practice of medicine Mrs. Wingate?"
 "For more than 25 years."
 "A long time certainly. How did you
 happen to enter the field that early day
 when women in the professions were
 specially frowned down upon?"
 "I think I must have inherited a taste
 from my father, Professor J. C. Wood,
 of Harvard college. He was eminent in
 the profession, a hard worker and equal-
 ly earnest in his recreations. He hunted
 considerably and I remember when only
 nine years old I used to dissect the birds
 and animals he had killed. I felt infatu-
 ated with medical science, even then, and
 the infatuation has continued up to the
 present time."
 "And did you begin your studies so
 early in life?"
 "I can hardly say when I began, for I
 can't remember when I did not read
 medical literature. You would scarcely
 believe it, but I was a slender girl and
 did not weigh over 120 pounds but I used
 to sit up night after night until 2 o'clock
 in the morning poring over my studies
 and never dreaming of the flight of time.
 It seemed as though calls for my atten-
 tion on the sick always came unbidden.
 I certainly cannot fix the date when I first
 began practicing. Of course most of my
 patients were women, and the natural
 sympathy I felt for my sex has increased
 during all these years where I have been
 brought so closely in contact with them
 and have learned to anticipate their needs
 and sympathize with their sufferings. After
 the opening of the Boston Medical Col-
 lege I appeared before the faculty;
 passed examination and received a diplo-
 ma. I had practiced for years pre-
 vious to that time but thought it desira-
 ble to receive another diploma, which I
 did without any effort."

"Your experience with the many and
 serious diseases of woman having been so
 extensive must also be valuable? Can you
 give me some facts regarding them?"
 "I find that woman seems born to suffer-
 ing, and where she avoids it, it is by
 reason of some care on her part or owing
 to some special renewing power. It is
 true some women go through life with-
 out unusual suffering, but they are
 none the less in danger, for there are
 critical periods all along their pathway
 when the utmost precaution is required.
 The innumerable complaints called fe-
 male weaknesses, the irregularities of
 life and changes of the system all indi-
 cate the perils which hang over every
 woman's career, and which, unless at-
 tended to, may result disastrously."

"But is there no way by which these
 terrible troubles can be avoided?"
 "That has been the problem for years.
 The habits of life and the demands of
 fashion are clearly at war with the health
 of women. I have been, perhaps, un-
 usually successful in my treatment of their
 troubles, but there have been many cases
 that seemed specially stubborn. I recall
 one in particular. I had exhausted all
 the usual expedients and the results
 were not satisfactory. I became worried
 over the case and really did not know
 what to do, but finally thought I would
 try something out of the usual line. I
 had heard a certain remedy recommend-
 ed very highly and so I procured some
 and made a chemical analysis of it. I
 found it was perfectly pure, and that the
 ingredients were unusually valuable. So
 I began giving it to my patient, changing it,
 however, into a bottle of my own. To my
 great joy it seemed to have an almost
 immediate effect and a complete cure
 was the result. Since then I have used
 it constantly in my practice and have
 cured every form of female weakness, as
 well as displacements, dropsical tumors,
 cellulitis and all such troubles. I have
 also used it with the best of results
 in cases of pregnancy and gestation. In-
 deed I have found it of unfold value and
 benefit."

"Have you any objection to giving
 me the name of this remedy of which
 you speak?"
 "None whatever. It is Warner's Safe
 Kidney and Liver Cure."

"Why, that is a proprietary medicine!"
 "Certainly, but what of that?" I have
 but one end in view in the treatment of
 my patients, namely—their restoration to
 health. In the accomplishment of this
 I prescribe what I believe to be benefi-
 cial, no matter what the professional
 consequences may be."

"I notice in the New York papers that
 Doctors Hammond, Agnew and other
 prominent physicians are taking a similar
 stand, Mrs. Wingate."

"Yes, and all independent thinkers in
 the profession are bound to do so. I am,
 however, on the best of terms with my
 professional brethren, as you can see,"
 and the lady produced a beautiful gold
 medal, mounted in the form of a badge,
 which had been presented her by the
 medical society, known as the Ensign of
 the Humble Family, of which she is a
 prominent member. After examining it
 closely, the reporter remarked that the
 medical profession evidently were proud
 of what she had done, as she might well
 be in the possession of such a medal.

"I am proud of that," she replied.
 "and I was also pleased a short time
 since to receive an offer at a large salary
 to take the professorship in the new
 medical college at Walla Walla, on the
 Pacific coast. I do not know how they
 heard of me out there, but I was obliged
 to decline their offer."

"And so, in your experience with the
 diseases of women, you have found suc-
 cess, and that Warner's Safe Cure has
 been a most efficient remedy?"
 "Yes, I have had unusual success and
 the remedy of which you speak has been
 proven of great benefit. There are,
 however, some base imitations of it to
 be found in the market; these are bad
 and should be avoided, but the genuine
 remedy is one of the very best."

"And has not the practice of your pro-
 fession injured your health?"
 "No, I am better now than ever be-
 fore in my life. I froze my limbs last
 winter, while riding one cold night to
 see a patient and was obliged to remain
 indoors for over two months. Otherwise
 I am healthy, as you can see by looking
 at me."

CHAFF.

A New York Judge decides that saloon-
 keepers who trust outsiders for liquor cannot
 recover at law.

The Howe scales took first premium at
 Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney and other ex-
 hibitions. Borden, Sellick & Co., Agents, St.
 Louis.

R. McKinstry, of Hudson, N. Y., owns the
 largest apple orchard in the world—30,000
 trees on 300 acres.

Why the bells ring in Montana—Whenever
 a baby is born in Helena the fire bell rings
 out a joyous peal.

Wm. Balls, Bethany, Mo., says: "Brown's
 Iron Bitters entirely cured me of dyspepsia."
 At Stalvenfels-on-the-Rhine there is an
 ancient church reduced to ruins through a
 law-suit about tithes, which lasted for forty
 years.

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beau-
 tiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally
 good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

One of the most rapidly growing Southern
 cities is Nashville, Tenn. The gain in popu-
 lation since 1870 has been more than 17,000.

A specific, and the only one, too, for all
 forms and types of skin disease, is known the
 world over as Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. It is
 not a patent medicine, but a reliable, certain
 remedy. Druggists.

Fifty thousand pairs of shoes daily are made
 in the prisons in New York. The outside
 manufacturers claim to be unable to com-
 plete with the contractors.

How to MAKE MONEY.—Twenty-five cents
 worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Pow-
 ders fed out sparingly to a coop of twenty-
 five hens will increase the product of eggs
 25 per cent. in value in thirty days.

In Massachusetts there is one divorce to 31
 marriages; in Vermont, New Hampshire, and
 Connecticut, about one to 14; in Rhode Island,
 one to 12; in Maine, one to 8.

After a protracted debate, the Maine House
 of Representatives has voted to restore the
 death penalty. It is asserted that the bill
 will receive concurrent action in the Senate.

My wife, for over three years has been af-
 flicted with chills and fever contracted in
 Illinois, and with dyspepsia of long standing
 and a general debility of the system. She has
 used three bottles of Simmons Liver Regula-
 tor—her chills are entirely cured and the
 dyspepsia almost vanished. N. W. Everhart,
 Hampton, Va.

An English paper asserts that it costs as
 much to transport a bushel of wheat twelve
 miles on a turnpike road in England as from
 an American seaport across 3000 miles of
 ocean.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need
 no longer trouble you. The use of Ayer's
 Cherry Pectoral before retiring, will soothe
 the cough to quiet, allay the inflammation,
 and allow the needed repose. It will more-
 over, speedily heal the pulmonary organs
 and give you health.

The fastest time ever made on the New
 York Central is said to have been in 1855,
 when the engine Hamilton Davis drew an
 express train of six cars fourteen miles in
 exactly eleven minutes.

THEY BRING GOOD PRICES.—J. S. Cooper, a
 prominent horse-dealer of Chicago, said in
 reference to one-half and three-quarter blood
 Percheron-Norman horses: "They are the
 finest looking, most attractive. Gray being
 the prevailing color of the French horses,
 and that being the most fashionable color, it
 enhances the price. I would advise the
 farmers to breed their mares to Normans in
 preference to any other breed, and to breed
 lots of them, as the demand is far ahead of
 the supply."—Chicago Tribune. M. W. Dun-
 ham, Wayne, Ill., has imported from France
 and bred nearly 1,000 of this breed in their
 purity, and now has nearly 400 on hand.

A letter, which was mailed in Province-
 town last June, addressed to Highland Light,
 about four miles away, has just reached its
 destination, having been as far as Truro, N. S.,
 in one direction, and Tucson, Arizona, in
 another.

Subscriptions for the pedestal of the statue
 of "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New
 York, are not increasing as rapidly as could
 be desired, though an appeal has been made
 to the people of the United States for contribu-
 tions to the fund.

"DO LIKEWISE."—Dr. R. V. Pierce, N. Y.:
 "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer
 from uterine troubles. Having exhausted
 the skill of three physicians, I was complet-
 ly discouraged, and so weak I could with dif-
 ficulty cross the room alone. I began taking
 your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the lo-
 cal treatment recommended in your 'Com-
 mon Medical Adviser.' In three months I
 was perfectly cured. I wrote a letter to my
 family paper, briefly mentioning how my
 health had been restored, and offering to send
 the full particulars to any one writing me for
 them and enclosing a stamped envelope for
 reply. I have received over 400 letters. In
 reply, I have described my case and the
 treatment used, and earnestly advised them
 to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have
 received second letters of thanks stating that
 they had commenced the treatment and were
 much better already." Mrs. E. F. Morgan,
 New Castle, Me.

The winter in England has been very mild,
 and already the trees are in bud. In many
 parts of the country primroses are already
 over, although they are still sold about the
 streets of London, and have been, together
 with violets, ever since Christmas.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—"Rough
 on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches,
 bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks,
 gophers. 15c.

DARBYS

Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diptheria,
 Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever,
 Malaria, etc.

The free use of the Fluid will do more to ar-
 rest and cure these diseases than any known
 preparation.

DARBYS PROPHYLACTIC FLUID,
 A safeguard against all pestilence, infection
 and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash
 for the Person; And as a Disinfect-
 ant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CON-
 TAGIOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and
 gases. Destroys the germs of disease and
 septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in
 the air, or such as have effected a lodgement
 in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious
 cases.

Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or In-
 ternally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors.
 MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA.
 Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia,
 Indigestion, want of
 Appetite, loss of Strength,
 lack of Energy, Malaria,
 Intermittent Fevers, &c.

BROWN'S IRON BIT-
 TERS never fails to cure
 all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
 BROWN CHEMICAL CO.

Gentlemen:—For years I have
 been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia,
 and could get no relief (having tried
 everything which was recommended)
 until, acting on the advice of a
 friend, who had been benefited by
 Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a
 bottle, with most surprising results.
 Previous to taking Brown's Iron

The Dairy.

A Balance Sheet.

EDITORS JOURNAL: For several years I have taken an interest in fine stock and dairy matters, and read most that comes in my way upon those subjects, but I do not remember ever having seen anything regarding the expense and income of a cow for one year.

Just one year ago I invested in a Jersey cow, and my interest in dairy matters, of course, increased, and I have kept a strict account of all expense and all income (except for milk used in my family for 315 days, and I have put a very low estimate upon that), and give you my account, thinking it may interest some of your readers. What it lacks of one year includes the time we were not keeping house and the time that the cow was not milked before calving; so that the income is for only three hundred and fifteen days, and the expense for the entire year:

DEBIT.	
To Hay and straw.....	\$17 25
" Pasture.....	12 00
" Milk feed.....	21 00
" Breeding cow.....	2 00
Net profit for year.....	50 38
CREDIT.	
By 177 lbs. 10% ox. butter at 25c.....	\$44 40
" Milk sold.....	11 00
" Milk used in family, 315 days, at 12c.....	37 80
" per quart.....	30 00
" Calf sold for.....	10 00
\$103 28	

I have made several tests of the milk, and know what per cent. goes to cream, and how much it takes for a pound of butter; and I have been the means of other tests which have convinced me that I have a good cow, but not the best in the community. I am also convinced that fully one-half the cows will not show an income equal to the expense side of my account. I hope you can stimulate others to test and report to you, so that I may know just how good a cow I have.

West Liberty, Ia., Feb. 11, 1883.—
Dairy and Farm Journal.

Holstein Cattle.

In Holland the care taken of these cattle is worthy of notice. The farmhouses, we are told, are in common with or a part of the barns, constructed to afford the greatest possible comfort and convenience under the same roof; the cattle stand on brick floors, and back of them is a deep gutter, to catch all the excrement, and this gutter is thoroughly cleaned morning and evening, with a stream of water. At the rear of the cows is a cord, to which the tail of each cow is attached, so that when she lies down it is suspended beyond the reach of dirt. The feeding and watering is done with perfect regularity, and the whole treatment is characterized by the greatest kindness and tender care which has its effect in the amount of milk produced and the producing of a docile and intelligent race of cattle. The stables are well built, and warm. In the pasture, they are often clothed with a light blanket which keeps off the flies and protects them from frosts at night. The droppings are gone over every few days and scattered evenly about, and this, with the peculiar humid atmosphere, has no doubt a great deal to do with their wonderfully luxuriant pastures. In reading of the great care bestowed on them in their native country, some doubt as to their ability to endure the climate might arise. But it is found that the range of temperature in Holland is as great as here; and further, from the many herds which have been established in all parts of this country with uniform success, is found the best answer as to their adaptability and hardiness.

The experience of intelligent farmers in America has resulted in the following statement of the merits of the Holstein: For beef they will class with the noted beef breeds; in the cheese and milk dairy they outrank all other breeds; and for butter the most careful and extended trials show that they produce a much larger amount, by reason of the continued enormous flow of milk of good quality, than any other breed. In short, they combine more effectively beef, butter, milk and cheese, than any of the improved races of cattle.

The Holstein cow is large, sleek, fine-haired animal, well built in symmetrical proportion, weighing at maturity from 1200 to 1600 pounds, black and white in color. Her head is small and finely shaped, short horns extending forward with a slight downward curve; a moderately dishing forehead, with large, mild eyes, and face tapering to a moderately wide muzzle. Her neck, fine at the throat, is well set on low, thick shoulders, and the line of the body to the hips, which is a prominent, distinctive feature of the breed, and is called the "milk form," is that of a rapidly widening wedge. A fairly round barrel, well ribbed up to the hips, which are full, broad and deep, and full flanks are characteristics. The udder is very large, well shaped and of a yellowish color, with large teats, and the milk veins of great size, extending well forward. Unlike with this description of form, an exceedingly gentle and intelligent disposition and a vigorous constitution, coupled with an almost unlimited capacity for the digestion and assimilation of food, and you have the typical Holstein cow. Yields of eight to eighteen thousand pounds of milk per year, and that of a good quality, are well within her abilities. It follows that when allowed to run dry, and what would otherwise produce these yields of milk is allowed to go to beef, that the results must be as extraordinary as seen the records of milk.

The milk records of these animals are now so well known that but little need be said regarding them. It is conceded by all that no race of cattle can begin to compare with them. Indeed, the requisite for admission to the two-years-old class in the Herd-book is 8,000 pounds in a year, and the average of almost every herd in the country is much larger than that. The average of a few of the best was given in a recent number of Harper's as follows: "18,004 pounds is the record of Smiths & Powell's Aggie; 17,436 pounds reported by Yeomans & Sons, for a heifer with first calf; 16,229 pounds for C. R. Smith's Mink; 16,340 pounds for Aggie 2d, with first calf; 15,900 pounds for the best cow of the Unadilla herd; 15,681 pounds for Netherland Queen, of Smiths & Powell; 15,000 pounds for Queen of Wayne, Yeomans & Sons; 14,600 pounds for Sadi Vale; 14,164 pounds for the average of Smiths & Powell's herd. This makes an aggregate of 144,317 pounds of milk for nine cows, or an average of 16,118 pounds a year for each." These figures, as compared with

a similar lot of records of Shorthorns, Devons, Ayrshires and Jerseys, are 4,718 pounds the largest. That is, the average yield of the best Holstein record, compared with the same of other breeds, is 4,718 the largest, nearly one-half greater than the average of the best yield of other breeds, which is 11,400 pounds.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

The *Mirror and Farmer* gives the following recipe for the cure of caked bag in milk cows: Tincture of arnica, four ounces; tincture of aconite, one ounce; oil glycerine, one ounce. Mix and bathe the bag twice a day, and rub it in well with your hand; give internally a teaspoonful of the mixture three times a day. Do not feed any grain to the cow.

The Pig Pen.

Pig Raising.

As a rule the pig is reared for the money that is in him. We may talk about cheap meats for the millions as a necessity justifying the rearing of swine, and persuade ourselves that the man is excusable who, at this day, places before his fellow men, as an article of diet, that which in olden times was rejected by an honored people as unfit for human food. Little difference, however, does it make to the man thus excused, whether we think of him as a philanthropist or as one engaged in leading mankind astray, so long as he has a fair profit on the pigs he rears, or on the pork products he can place on the market. If there was no money for him in the breeding and rearing of hogs, he would not engage in the business. We find, however, that to nearly every farmer and cottager in the land there is a profit in pig raising, and so long as such is the case, we may expect to see this among the leading industries in civilized America.

The rapidly-growing interest in swine breeding in the United States is shown by the late census returns. According to these there were on farms, in June 1880, 47,683,951 hogs, the rate of increase since 1871 being ninety per cent, while the rate of increase in population during the same time was only thirty per cent. The census returns show also that nearly two-thirds of the hogs in the United States in 1880 were in the five States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. With facts and figures such as these at hand it is not surprising that the live-stock and agricultural papers, particularly those of the West, should devote more attention than formerly to swine husbandry, and that public records of breeding stock should be established and sustained; nor, on the other hand, that all parties interested in swine breeding should more eagerly avail themselves of every means calculated to aid in the successful prosecution of this work.—*Phil. Thrift, in Breeders' Gazette.*

Raising Hogs.

Nothing pays better than hogs—that is, if they are properly raised. My ten years' experience has taught me a good many valuable lessons. I aim to let my sows come in with pigs about the 25th of January. I put the sows in three or four-cornered pens around the straw stack, where the cattle with their horns have made holes in the stack. By so doing each sow will raise every pig, and every pig is worth \$10, at least, when the time comes for putting up our hogs for fattening. The sow and little pigs should be fed well till spring. Then turn them on clover, and they will get along well enough until fattening time. In the spring breed the sows again, when the pigs are in with pigs about the 25th of January. The sows should be fed well for a month or two, so as to have a nice fall lot of pigs for the next spring market. These fall pigs should be stabled every night during the winter, but not more than twenty-five should be in one pen, or they will lay on each other and some will be smothered. When feeding in summer on clover I never feed more than half of what they can eat; and they will fatten just as well as to stuff them at half the cost, too.

In feeding, give them plenty of salt and ashes mixed together. Plenty of charcoal is also good. Half of the so-called cholera cures are composed almost entirely of charcoal. In picking out brood-sows, be careful to pick out nice, smooth ones. Don't select those that are too big, or too fat, or too little; and don't choose any swaybacks. Nice, smooth sows a year old or over raise much better pigs than young sows; the pigs they have are so much larger and easier to fatten. A nice drove of fat hogs to take to market will lift a mortgage off a farm quicker than anything else that I know of; or they will enable one to buy a farm in less time than it takes a lazy man to think about it. My choice of hogs is the Poland-China above all others. They are larger and easier to fatten than any hogs that ever went to market. They are the kind of hogs for everybody.

REMARKS.—The Poland-Chinas and Berkshires and Jersey Reds may be the best to raise in a large way for market; but those who raise a few hogs to supply choice meat for their own family, had better get the Little Essex.

The Poultry Yard.

Changing Eggs.

The meanest man who farms is he who asks his neighbor to change eggs with him, especially if that neighbor is so enterprising as to produce a good stock of fowls. Mr. Meanness would not pay a few dollars for a dozen eggs. No, not he; he has to sell his eggs for what they will bring in the market, and he will not pay "them fellows" fancy prices for eggs. But eggs are eggs, and chickens are chickens, reasons Mr. Enterprise, and although the eggs I pay dear for may be no better on the table than those I have at home, yet they contain the germs of a distinct breed from that which I now possess, and by buying the eggs, at a cost of only a few dollars, I introduce on my farm a better class of fowls, from which I may sell my neighbors a few dozen eggs next season, by which I can improve their flocks, and be reimbursed for my outlay. Mr. Enterprise procures the eggs, and from them he soon has a flock of beautiful, uniform fowls, the admired of all who see them, and even Mr. Meanness stops on the road, looks over into the yard, and wishes they were his. So strong becomes his desire that he waits upon Mr. Enterprise, speaks highly of the fowls, and then boldly, unblushingly,

and without shame, proposes to change eggs with him. Too mean to invest, he is willing to reap the fruits of his neighbor's enterprise by giving him a sitting of eggs from non-script fowls, for those of a good variety. In this case, Mr. Meanness thinks, in the exchange, that an egg is not an egg so far as its relation to the expected chicken is concerned. Change eggs with an enterprising man only. Let the bare-faced scrub-keeper pay for them. He has no right to expect a breeder of good stock to change eggs with him any more than to ask one to change a gold dollar for a new penny. Eggs for the table, and eggs for hatching are different things.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

Space for Poultry.

In all cases it is more desirable that our domestic poultry should have plenty of space for their accommodation, than the number kept may never be crowded in the houses and runs, either by night or day, and, if possible, that a part of the space allotted the fowls be fenced in. In the open air where they can pick and scratch and dust in the fresh earth, get the sun at times and exercise themselves more or less every day.

When fowls are confined to close quarters they require more care and attention. The poultryer has to look to the needs of his flock more frequently, keep the places more cleanly, and observe the strictest surveillance lest disease or bad habits be contracted. Fowls restricted to small yards do not generally get enough of exercise unless prompt measures are put in force daily, and all this time spent in spading, improving means of scratching through chaff and loose rubbish, etc., cannot be well spared by any breeder of poultry. But whatever number of fowls we may attempt to keep, be it large or small, we should follow one invariable rule, and that is, allow them all the space and out of door exercise and recreation possible.—*Poultry Monthly.*

To Breed Purely.

There are many minor details in breeding good fowls that will suggest themselves in the process to the ordinary mind, but the chief objects to be observed are first to start with pure-bred stock of prime quality of any variety desired; secondly, the best season of the year is to be selected in which your operations are to commence; thirdly, the mating of your birds should be carefully seen to, for the production of true color and points, if we breed for fancy purposes; fourthly, the proper number of hens to a male bird should be provided, not too few nor too many, in order that the eggs they lay in early spring may surely be fertilized; fifthly, the sexes should be placed in intercourse at an early time in the year so that, as the egg litters are forming, the process of impregnation may be more certain than it otherwise can be.—*Poultry Monthly.*

SIGNIFICANT SPRING.

A Dissertation upon its advent, and its effect upon mankind.

"The green leaf of the new come Spring." Everybody recognizes spring, when it is once upon us, but many persons are not familiar with the exact date of its appearance. Webster, the world-renowned lexicographer gives us a definition, which may not be inappropriate here. "Spring," says he, "is the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season, comprehending the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator."

Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Shakespeare, in many of his works, have, perhaps, no peers in describing it, and yet "ethereal spring" is freighted with meaning, "that insidious foe, lurking unseen in the very air we breathe." It spreads over the fairest portions of our land; brings death and disease to thousands; cuts off scores upon scores of our children and youth, as well as those in advanced life. A pestilence is regarded with little less apprehension, and people everywhere are asking, "what is it?" "Where does it come from?" "What will cure it?"

KIDNEY-WORT, AS A SPRING MEDICINE. When you begin to lose appetite; have a headache, a pain in your side, back, and shoulders;—to toss about at night in restless dreams;—wake in the morning with a foul mouth and furred tongue;—feel disinclined to go about your work, heavy in body and oppressed in mind;—have a fit of the blues;—when your urine gets scanty or high colored;—to suffer with constipation, diarrhoea, or indigestion;—have a pasty, swollen face, dull eyes, and a blotched skin;—one or all of these common complaints will certainly be evidences that your liver is disordered, torpid, or perhaps diseased. A bottle of Kidney Wort is, under such circumstances, a priceless boon to such a person.

Bare assertions of proprietors have come to possess less force than they frequently merit. The cause of this condition of popular skepticism is, in the main, to be found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in bad company.

The proprietors of Kidney-Wort always give the most careful attention to the merits of their preparations. When we affirm, therefore, that Kidney-Wort is a specific for just such disorders as have been mentioned in this article, the proof, too, belongs to and shall follow this statement.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. R. K. Clark, a regular physician of extensive practice in Grand Isle County, and a worthy deacon of the Congregational Church, at South Hero, Vt., has used Kidney-Wort for several years in his practice, and before the present proprietors purchased an interest in it, he had given his unbiased opinion in its favor. This opinion has not changed. It has done better than any other remedy I have ever used," says the Doctor, and further on he writes: "I do not recollect an instance where the patient to whom I have given it has failed to receive benefit from its use, and in some severe cases most decidedly so." These are strong words. They are from a representative, conscientious, ever-approachable public citizen, however, and better still—they are true. Kidney-Wort will bear all the encomiums lavished upon it by its friends—and their name is legion. "I will swear by Kidney-Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffmann, of Lancaster, Pa. We will supplement this by asserting, as a matter of fact, and one capable of demonstration, that all honest patrons of this remedy are its friends and advocates.

THIS AND THAT.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is quoted as asserting that bad air, bad whiskey, and irregular habits keep the doctors alive.

The money will be returned, if Wise's Axle Grease is not as good as represented by us. Little Arthur has been to church. "How did you like the sermon?" asked his sister. "Pretty well," responded the youthful critic. "The beginning was very good, and so was the end, but it had too much middle!"—[Ex.]

Tested by time. For Throat Diseases, Colds and coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cts.

"Pa, is it right to call a man born in Poland a Pole?" "Of course, my child." "Well, then, if a man is born in Holland, is he a he?" "Tut! tut! I'd answer no more of your silly questions!"—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

James H. Johnson, New London, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has given satisfaction to all who have used it."

"We all come in, but we cannot stay," observed the parson, turning over a fresh sheet; "What can we do?" "Make it a jack-pot!" roared the new Bible class teacher from the back seat.—[Drake's Traveller's Magazine.]

"As two boxes of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured a friend of neuralgia, whom the doctors here couldn't help, I'll send for some for myself." Clifford Shand, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

A philosopher says, "Live your life in such a way as to show your contempt for wealth." That "us" we want our daily life so intermingled with wealth, as it were, that familiarity will breed contempt.—[The Rochester Post-Express.]

An Arkansas politician was approached by a man, who said: "Colonel, please give me a nickel; I want to cross the river." "Haven't you got a nickel?" "No, sir." "I won't give you one, then. A man who hasn't a nickel is just as well off on this side of the river as the other."

Worth knowing. One bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will effectually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, and lame stomach.

A company at St. Louis turns out 100 dozen shovels a day.

"Beauty Undorned (with pimples) is Adorned the Most." If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

The first street-car line in the world was the Fourth Avenue line to Harlem, opened in New York in 1832.

If you are suffering from a sense of extreme weariness, try one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will cost you but one dollar, and will do you incalculable good. It will do away with that tired feeling, and give you new life and energy.

A Gateshead (Eng.) engineering firm employing 1,200 men has all the copying of its drafts and plans done by young women, who do the work much better than when it was done by men.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "Little Liver Pills" (be aware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

Glass blowing is one of the most difficult of operations, and glass-making factories have more work to do than they have capacity for. In 1882, \$35,000,000 worth of glass was manufactured, making a gain in fifty years of \$32,500,000.

The woman who seeks relief from pain by the free use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs, finds what she seeks only so far as sensibility is destroyed or temporarily suspended. No cure was ever wrought by such means and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. Leave chloral, morphine and belladonna alone and use Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The daily earnings in the cotton factories of the United States are nearly double what they were in 1840. The total number of spinning spindles is 40,653,435; of looms, 225,750. The actual consumption of cotton last year was 1,760,000 bales.

The extent to which electrical matters are engaging the attention of inventors at the present time is indicated by the fact that about two thousand applications for patents have been filed at Washington last year, of which the electric division is now the largest and most important in the Patent Office.

Oh! the Mighty Voice. Homer says of Ulysses, one of the Greek heroes in the great Trojan war: "You had thought him a fool, so stupidly he held his sceptre, and so downcast were his eyes; but as soon as he began to speak—oh, the mighty voice, and the words thick as the falling snow." Looking at a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, one would never suspect its concealed power, greater than the eloquence of Ulysses. But when it begins its work with a patient who is afflicted with any kidney or liver disease, "Oh! the mighty voice," and the wonderful healing effects produced in an incredibly short time. As there was but one "wise Ulysses" in all the camp of the Greeks, there is but one Hunt's Remedy in all the list of kidney remedies, and there is none that works such marvellous results. Physicians have discovered this, and freely prescribe it to their patients, and multitudes of the cured sound its praises.

"Our Experience with Allen's Lung Balm for Colds and Coughs has been of the most satisfactory character," writes the editor of a leading paper. He is only one in thousands who has tried this "Balm" and been convinced of its virtue and merits. 12-4t

AYER'S
Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. One of our agents, J. C. Ayer & Co., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints: re so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifling with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting, perhaps, from a trifling and unconscious exposure, often from the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proved its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured. "In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me nothing but blood-purifiers, and I grew worse. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my cough, and I was cured in a few days. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."—*Rockingham, N. H., July 15, 1882.*

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried."—J. CHASE, Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882. "I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."—JOSEPH WALDEN, Ephraim, Minn., April 5, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

BOSS' PATENT GOLD
WATCHES

Full guarantee of accuracy. Every watch guaranteed to keep true for 10 years. BOSTON, MASS.

EVAPORATING FRUIT

Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices, and general statistics. AMERICAN M'FG CO. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAVE MONEY!

Every Farmer should know that 8 cts. per bushel of corn, 25 cts. in wheat, and 2 cts. per lb. on clover by the use of a...

THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW

Also manufactures the Perfect PULVERIZER, which contains 72 sharp steel blades, covering 10 feet of each wheel. Warranted to pulverize any soil, and to break up clods, and to level the ground. Address THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW CO., Geneva, N. Y.

WATER-BUILDING MANILLA

This water-proof material resembles line leather, is used for roofs, outside walls of buildings, and for all purposes where durability is required. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., N. Y.

DARNELL'S PATENT

Adjustable Harrow and Roller. Opens a better row in either soft or hard soil than any other harrow. Leaves the earth at bottom of furrows free from clods, and breaks up clods. Marks any width from 3 1/2 to 6 feet, and from a mark to 6 inches deep.

FURROWER & MARKER

Opens a better row in either soft or hard soil than any other harrow. Leaves the earth at bottom of furrows free from clods, and breaks up clods. Marks any width from 3 1/2 to 6 feet, and from a mark to 6 inches deep.

BIG GIANT FEED MILL.

Every Man His Own Miller. The only practical feed mill made. The only mill crushing corn and cob made with cast-steel grinders. Grinds faster, and does a greater variety of work than any mill of similar price. We will prove the above statement, we will give you a mill free. Write for circular. J. A. FIELD & CO., 8th and Howard Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

THE DELAWARE CO. CREAMER.

WE HAVE A SPECIAL PRIVATE OFFER to make one man in every town where there is not a creamer of our make, for every Creamer sent into a town causes the sale of more. As samples of many letters received from those who have recently bought a Creamer, at our special price, if we publish the following:

"LONGTON, Kas., Feb. 10, 1883. Delaware Co. Creamer Co. Gentls: The creamer I have just bought at your special offer has arrived. It is a daisy. It must be seen to be appreciated. It beats all other modes in the world for setting and handling milk. No more cans, and back-aches from lifting. I enclose cash for another. Sold to the first farmer who saw mine. I want the agency." Yours truly, R. J. W. STROUD.

"WOODSTOCK, ILL., Jan. 1883. Delaware Co. Creamer Co. Gentls: The creamer I bought of you at your special offer came all right. It is beyond our highest expectations in point of excellence. I would like the agency. Yours, S. C. F. A. ABERT.

Write at once for Special Private Offer. DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO., BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

Gatons Patent Broadcast Seed Sower

Will Sow All Kinds of Small Grain. The Hand Machine sows from 4 to 8 acres per hour, at a common walking gait, throwing out wheat about 40 feet wide.

The Horse-power Machine, at the usual walking gait of a horse, sows from 10 to 15 acres per hour.

Warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Hand Machines \$6.00. Horse-power Machines \$30.00. Write for Circular and Terms.

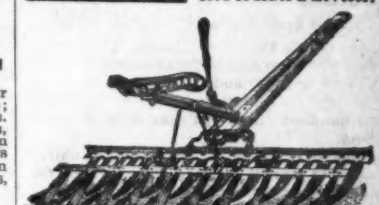
L. M. RUMSEY, Mfg. Co., 500 to 520 N. 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WEEKS SCALE WORKS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

"ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Old Crusher & Leveler.



The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double rows of STEEL COULTERS, the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give immense cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at one time. The entire absence of spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to the inverted sod and hard clay, where other Harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow or Cultivator that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

Highly commended by scientific and practical Farmers, many of whom pronounce it to be the most valuable recent improvement in farm Machinery, while

All agree that "The judicious use of an implement like the 'ACME' Pulverizing Harrow, Old Crusher and Leveler, in the 'preparation of the soil, before planting, will increase the 'yield from Five to Ten Dollars per Acre."

FAIR PLAY.

If your dealer does not keep the "ACME" for sale, don't let him palm off an inferior tool on you by assuring you that he has something better, but SATISFY YOURSELF by ordering one ON TRIAL. It will send it on trial, and if it does not suit, you may send it back, paying return freight charges. We don't ask for money or Note until after you have tested it on your own farm. Send for Pamphlet containing Hundreds of Testimonials from 44 different States and Territories.

NASH & BROTHER, Manufacturing and Principal Office, HARRISBURG, PA. Branch Office, HARRISBURG, PA. New Jersey.

N. B.—Pamphlet entitled "TILLAGE IS MANURE" will also be sent to parties who name this paper.

THE BATCHELLER

Barrel Churns: THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 30 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter workers, also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. One Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circulars to H. F. BATCHELLER & SON, Rock Falls, Ills.

Matthews' SEED DRILL

The Standard of America. Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Ever for improvements for 1883. Made by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

Fishing Nets,

AND—FISHING TACKLE. Trammel, Hoop and Bird Nets always on hand. Send for Price List.

The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

Mr. W. W. Tuttle, of Abilene, Texas, who some days ago sent in Texas steers for which he then got \$5.00 and \$5.50, to-day (Wednesday) sent in the tail ends, and secured \$5.50 per hundred. Hunter, Evans & Co., handled them.

And Mr. C. A. Mather sent good fat native steers to market from Le Roy, Kansas, for which he got \$6.00 per hundred.

But Mr. F. C. Dragnet, of Pendleton, Mo., took the tip top for good cattle. His steers weighed 102 lbs. and Capt. Sam Irons sold them to Pittsburg buyers for \$7.00 per hundred.

And the same firm was interested in the best sheep sale; Mr. Wm. Cassidy buying for New Orleans a lot of good south-downs, weighing 120 lbs. at \$6.40; Hunter, Evans & Co., sold them. The sheep were fed by W. S. Sneed, of Sedalia, Mo.

CATTLE.—Sellers started with the intention of regaining some of the declines of yesterday, and in this they probably succeeded. Offerings were only moderate, some one hundred car loads, and of medium to good native steers. Local butchers and interior shippers were again out first, making fair purchases in butcher stock at very strong prices. Shippers then entered the market, and after some little urging on the part of sellers, who cleared the pens at prices which may be considered as better than those prevailing yesterday. Taken all in all, there was a better feeling all round, and sellers convinced that the threatened break did not amount to much after all. The sales below speak for themselves. Butcher cattle steady. Stockers scarce and wanted at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs., according to quality. Butcher bulls sell well, and likewise fresh milch cows with calves.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

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HOES.—Barely steady on choice heavy and packing, shade easier on light. Choice heavy shipping and butchers selections sold at \$7.50 to \$7.65, fair to good heavy \$7.20 to \$7.35, common heavy sell at \$7.00 to \$7.10. Fair to good Yorkers sold at \$7.40 to \$7.50, and strong weight Yorkers and Baltimores \$7.45 to \$7.60. Common and light pigs, Yorkers and culs \$6.45 to \$7.10. Representative sales:

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WHEAT.—Contrary to the expectation of results from Sunday's change from summer warmth to wintry severity, and accompanied with heavy moisture in a damp snow, and which if the low temperature had continued might have had a damaging effect on the growing crops, was at quite a definite decline after the opening. That for grades cash was quite steady at Saturday's closing, and futures opened decidedly higher, but there were no views or advices from other principal markets that could sustain the advance, and closings of the forenoon session were at the lowest of the day. Red Winter No. 2 cash 1 1/2, No. 3, cash 1 1/2, and No. 4 cash 1 1/2.

CORN.—Followed a course of market very similar to that of wheat, though differing later in being easier, while wheat was firmer. The heavy inspections reported with the break in futures after the opening, and the absence of demand for grades excepting No. 2 mixed, which was freely taken early for shipment, broke the market for grades, and it closed lower and weak, with No. 2 bid for No. 2 mixed, while No. 2 white-mixed sold 1 cent lower than Saturday. No. 2 mixed, cash 50c; No. 2 white-mixed, cash 53c.

OATS.—Grades declined from the influence of increased receipts and in sympathy with declines of other grain. Demand and supply also were light. But sample lots were in large offering and lower with only a moderate demand. Local dealers took hold sparingly, and the southern order demand May, were practically higher, but that option lower. The market ranged and closed as below:

No. 2 cash 41c.
HAY—Steady, but everything slow sale except fancy timothy, which was scarce and wanted on local account. Sales: On E. track 1 car choice mixed at \$10.50, 5 choice timothy at \$13.50, this side 2 cars prime and choice prairie at \$8 and 9, 1 clover-mixed at \$9.3, choice timothy at \$11.10, 1 choice timothy at \$13.50, 1 do at \$13.75, 1 fancy at \$14.50.

BUTTER.—No change to note; quiet and easy. We quote: Creamery at 28c for seconds and 30c for choice and fancy selections; and choice and fancy dairy at 27c; medium and low neglected—nominally quotable at 10c; Northern roll quoted at 10c; grades at 15c; near-by make dull and dragging; choice at 15c; medium at 13c; and low grade at 10c.

CHEESE.—Firm. Mild late make 13c; 15c; prime to choice part skims 9c; inferior 4c 6c.

EGGS.—The colder weather caused a firmer feeling, but sales were at only slight advances over Saturday's prices; sales were mostly at 13c.

POULTRY.—Live—Offerings and demand both light, and prices unchanged. We quote: Chickens—Cocks \$5.00 to \$7.50, mixed \$3.25 (according to the number of cocks in a coop). Hens \$3.50 to \$5.00; turkeys—hens and small gobblers \$10.00 to \$14.00; geese—feathered \$8.00, as in size; plucked almost unsalable; ducks \$3.00 to \$5.00 for small to medium-sized, and \$3.50 to \$5.00 for choice. Dressed—Turkeys sell moderately at \$15.00 to \$16.00; chickens, geese and ducks wanted alive.

WHITE BEANS.—Country \$1.00 to \$1.25; Eastern jobbing only—screened medium \$2.40, do navy \$2.50, hand-picked medium \$2.45 to \$2.50, do navy \$2.50 to \$2.75.

APPLES.—We quote: Geniting at \$2.50 to \$2.75; winesap \$3.00 to \$3.25; romantic \$2.50 to \$2.75; worth more, while inferior ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Sales: 20 bbls. geniting at \$2.25.

STRAWBERRIES.—A couple of gal cases from Mobile, Ala., in fair condition, sold at \$13.75 per case.

FEATHERS.—Firm, scarce and wanted. Prime L. G. at 62c in large to 63c in small; No. 2 do at 50c; mixed from 10c to 40c—tare 80c per cent.

SHEEP.—Firm. In demand. We quote: Green at 70c to \$1.50; dry 40c to \$1.00; shearing 50c. Wool estimated at 30c per lb.

DEER SKINS.—Prime dry \$1.00 to \$1.25; damaged and salted 50c to 75c.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1883.—Receipts for 24 hours: Cattle 1701, hogs 2227, sheep 4220.

CATTLE.—Strong and high without exception. Butchers went in early and the supply being light took nearly all weights, and paid \$6.00 for averages of 1000 lbs. New York was steady and the prospect favorable. Prices grew higher as the day wore away. Representative sales:

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FARMERS.

To suit all, West or South, by E. P. BROCKWAY, Times Building Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents, both male and female, for our new book—*Dangers of America*. It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2.00 worth \$1.00. FORSHEE & MCMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

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